Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY, 1825. No. 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH JUNE, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 212 of 1835.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General order issued by the Supreme Government at Fort William under their several dates in regard to the provision and accommodation of Invalids, and limited service men of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service returning to England, and to desire that they be duly attended to in all cases of Invalids embarked on the Hon'ble Company's Ships, and that when Invalids proceed on private ships the articles denoted to be issued by the Purser be sent on board in the manner now adopted.

No 120 of 1825.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 22D APRIL 1825.

V.P. in C. 25th June 1814
G. G. 9th Augt. 1822
G. G. 6th Jan. 1823

In continuation of General Orders noted in the margin, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in addition to the Six Bottles of Madeira, now put on board for each *Invalid* three bottles of Port shall be shipped, and that a proportion of Bedpans and close Stoolpans, to be determined by the Medical Board, shall also be put on board along with the other articles shipped for the *Invalids*.

2d. As occasional cases occur where the issue of small quantities of mutton, poultry, or other fresh meat may be indispensibly necessary, and as sending stock of this description expressly for the sick would be attended with much inconvenience, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that henceforth whenever there may be *urgent necessity* for the issue of such fresh provisions, they are to be furnished by the Commander of the Vessel on the requisition of the Medical officer through the officer in Command of the troops.

3d. The payment for such occasional supplies will be made in Europe on the production of a Bill upon honor that the articles charged for were duly furnished, and the prices affixed believed to be at the ratein which the articles stand the Commander. The Bills of course to be countersigned by the officer in charge of the Troops and the Medical officer.

4th. The necessity of establishing one system for the three Presidencies has been pointed out from Europe; this order as well as those above adverted to, are consequently made applicable to Fort Saint George, and Bombay, the Governments of which are requested to republish them for general information.

5th. When private Tonnage is taken up for Invalids proceeding to Europe, it will be the duty of the Marine Board to obtain the concurrence of the Commander of the Ship to this arrangement, as part of the Charter party engagement.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Military Department.

General Orders by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH JUNE 1814.

The following are the orders alluded to be the preceding.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council having had under his consideration the provision which should be uniformly made for securing to Invalids, and limited service men about to embark for Europe such necessary articles as their wants and the ordinary comforts of life may require during so long a voyage, is pleased to resolve that the undermentioned stores in addition to and independent of the Ship's Rations in the proportions hereafter specified shall be embarked with every European Invalid either of His Majesty's or of the Honorable Company's service about to return to Europe.

Tea 6 lb half an ounce per day Sugar 24 lb two ditto ditto	To be issued daily or weakly at the rate
Lime Juice 6 quarts Madeira Wine 6 bottles Portable Soap 2 lbs Sago. 5 lbs. Country Soap. 6 lbs.	To be issued by the Purser at the requisition of the Surgeon.

Wooden Bowls 2 to each mess of six men.
Tin Quart mugs 1 to each man.
Hammock. Quilt. } To be issued on embarkation as at present.
Country Blankets one for each man.
To be issued when the weather may render them necessary.

As the limited service men who return to Europe may generally be supposed to embark in health; the vice President in Council considers the following reduced scale of supply to be in such instance amply sufficient.

Tea 3 lbs per man. Sugar 12 lbs. per man Lime Juice 3 quarts. Madera Wine 3 bottles. Portable Soap 1 lb. Sago 2½ lbs. Country Soap 3 lbs.	To be issued by the Purser at the requisition of the Surgeon.

Wooden Bowls 2 for every six men.
Tin Quart mugs 1 for each man.
Hammock, Quilt. } To be issued on embarkation as at present.
Blankets in the proportion of Eight to an hundred men.

It will be the duty of the Commanders of Indiamen and of the Honorable Company's chartered Ships, to see that these stores are carefully preserved and regularly issued on board of their respective saips, and further that the surplus be fully and satisfactorily accounted for to the proper Officers at the India House at the termination of the voyage.

The health and comfort of Troops on board of Ship being greatly promoted by their having an ample share of accommodation. His Excellency in Council in addition to the orders which were issued to the Commercial Department under date the 5th of March last, for withholding in future from each of the Honorable Company's Regular and extra ships, on which Charter Party Passengers may be allotted a proportion of her intended Cargo equal to one Ton of measurable Goods for each man allotted to her, is pleased to direct that a space of 18 Inches or two feet by seven feet be measured out on the Gun Deck, and appropriated for each Invalid, entirely exclusive of the Tonnage required for his wood, water, and Provisions of every description.

(Signed) G. W. GARDINER.
Sec. to Government, Military Department.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 9TH AUGUST 1822.

The most noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct

1st. That on all future occasions of stores Provisions, &c. being shipped for the use of the Invalid soldiers proceeding to Europe the officer in charge of the Invalids shall invariably be either President or a member of the Committee, which is to examine the Articles, and that a Medical Officer shall likewise be one of its members.

2d. That after the Committee shall have reported the Articles good and fit for the purposes intended, they shall be sealed in their presence, and regularly made over to the Officer Commanding the Invalids, who is to be considered accountable for their identity, and who will consequently adopt such means as may be necessary thro' the Agency of some trust worthy person under his Command, to see them shipped, and finally, delivered over to the proper person on board.

3d. The Marine Board in all future engagements with the Commanders of Ships taking Invalids to Europe, are to require from such Commanders, an engagement of their responsibility the sealed stores having once been received in charge of the proper person on board, who will grant an acknowledgment of having received them sealed, and to whom is to be transmitted with the stores a certificate from the Committee that they were sealed in their presence.

4th. That it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Troops, whenever stores are taken out for use to see the seals removed in his presence.

5th. That whenever any of the seals appear to have been broken, except in his presence, he shall report the circumstance to the proper authorities on his arrival in England; or, should such a circumstance occur previous to sailing, to the Quarter Master General of the Army or of His Majesty's Forces, as the case may require, provided he is satisfied that the fact could not be ascribed to accident, in the latter case any explanation which the Commander of the ship may have to offer on the subject will be transmitted with the officers' report to the Quarter Master General in Calcutta.

2d. The Orders are to have equal effect on the embarkation of any of His Majesty's Regiments for England, the removal of the seals on board ship, being effected in presence of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, or such other person as the Officer Commanding may appoint.

3d. A copy of these Regulations to be furnished to every Officer on receiving charge of the Detachment of Invalids &c. proceeding to England.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM 6TH JAN. 1823.

In Order to prevent any misunderstanding for the future, respecting Indenting for Hammock, for Troops other than Invalids proceeding to Europe, the Governor General in Council hereby directs, that, whenever, it may be necessary to Indent for either Hammocks or Quilts or both, the Officers so directed to do for Invalids in General Orders under date the 19th October 1807, shall make the Indents, viz. The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's Troops for those of the King's ser-

vice, and the Town Major of Fort William, for those of the Honorable Company's.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 27th June, 1825.

No. 213 of 1825. Lieutenant Bordwin of the corps of Engineers, employed in the Office of the Chief Engineer, is appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer in the Poona Division, and to conduct the Engineer's duties at Sattarah.

No. 214 of 1825. Assistant Surgeon Hugh Gibb is appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Surat, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Magee removed to the 4th Extra Battalion. Date of appointment 21st June 1825.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1825.

No. 215 of 1825. The inconvenience which would arise from the arrangement respecting Marriage and Baptismal Certificates, as published in the General Order of the 13th of November 1824, induces the Honorable the Governor in Council to direct that, that order be considered as annulled.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1825.

No. 216 of 1825.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having confirmed the General Orders by this Government of the 14th June 1823, respecting the remittances of non Commissioned Officers and privates of His Majesty's service, and at the same time having resolved to extend similar advantages to the non Commissioned Officers and privates of their own European Forces, the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the following mode for carrying into effect the resolution of the Honorable Court for the remittances of family money to Europe.

1. All sums saved from the Pay or deducted at the desire of the Non Commissioned Officers and European soldiers of the Honorable Company's Forces, and intended bonâ fide for remittance to their families in the United Kingdom, shall be noted for deduction by the Officer drawing the monthly abstract under the head "Family Remittance" money of Honorable Company's European Forces.

The Officer drawing the abstract shall certify, at the foot thereof, that the sum or sums so deducted is bonâ fide set forth for the purpose and for the use and benefit only of the parties named.

A Roll, according to the accompanying Form, to be submitted with each abstract to be signed by the Officer drawing the abstract and the Commanding Officer respectively.

Roll of Family deductions from the non commissioned officers and privates of the Hon'ble Company's European Forces for the month of April 1825.

Names.	Rank.	Amount deducted.			To whom payable.
		Bombay	Rs.		
William Davis,	Private in the 21 Company Battalion of Artillery,	4	0	0	To be paid to his Mother Elizabeth Davis, widow of the late Andrew Davis, a Glazier, residing at Richmond in Surrey.

The Paymasters paying such abstracts are to charge their full amount in their disbursements without advertence to the deductions made, but to bring these deductions to credit in their accounts current, accompanied by the detailed Rolls above adverted to as vouchers.

The Accountant Military Department will transmit quarterly, to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a consolidated or General Roll in Triplicate of all the sums brought to credit by the several Paymasters, for the purpose of eventual transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors, and for payment of the several sums therein detailed, to the families of the European non Commissioned and privates of the Honorable Company's Troops in Europe at the rate of 2s 6d. Bombay Rupee or 8 Bombay Rupees per £ stering Forty four days after receipt of such document by the Hon'ble Court.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1825.

No. 217 of 1825. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant B. W. D. Sealy, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to return to Europe on furlough agreeably to the existing Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1825.

No. 218 of 1825. Lieutenant George Candy, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to His Majesty's 6th Regiment of foot, until further orders, from the 20th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1825.

No. 219 of 1825. Captain Andrew Campbell, of the Regiment of Artillery, Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, having produced a Medical certificate pointing out the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account to the Cape of Good Hope for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 220 of 1825. Lieutenant J. Laing, Adjutant of the Pioneer Battalion having furnished a Medical Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council grants him a furlong to the Cape of Good Hope on that account for nine months from the date of his departure.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM
Chief Sec.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 Days 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y R. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 105 per 100 ditto.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The very curious discovery in natural history, shall appear next week.

Also the verses sent by an unknown friend.

The Essay on Calcutta Cockneyism, we are very anxious to see, and hope the gentleman who has made the promise, will not disappoint us.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY, 1825.

Accounts have reached Bombay from Calcutta, which state, that two Native Infantry Regiments have been ordered for immediate embarkation, on the H. C. Ships Hythe and Kyd, to proceed to Penang; which settlement is threatened with an attack from the Siamese who are collecting in force on the opposite coast.

The Cornwall, and a Brig of war belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, have been obliged to return into harbour, from leaks sprung in the heavy stress of weather, which has prevailed during the greater part of last week.

The latest accounts from Arracan, cast a melancholy shade over the prospect of victory, for which, the climate appears to demand a higher price than the inhabitants of the country. One of the Regiments (which is said to be not more unfortunate than others) has been reduced by sickness and death, from 1200 strong, to 350, while most of those who are not yet in Hospitals, are miserably reduced in bodily strength and appearance. The 49th, is said to be no better than two Companies of effective men.

Mr. Adams has been elected President of the United States, at which, every one who entertains a wish for the continuance of friendship between America and the mother country, must rejoice. Had Jackson succeeded, there is little doubt but war would have been the consequence.

Dr. Doyle (the Roman Catholic Bishop), has been summoned to give evidence before Committees of Lords and Commons, appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland. We were told, at the opening of Parliament, that the Irish were more tranquil, in a greater state of prosperity, and more happy than they ever had been—Query, is this inquiry to ascertain the extent of all this felicity, or do ministers begin to fancy they were not correct in their assertions—or perhaps out of compliment to the country, it was considered requisite to proceed on true Irish principles, and begin where they ought to have ended.

The Bill for suppressing the Catholic association has received the royal assent.

In our present number, we have given a detailed account, of the circumstances attending the destruction of the Kent Indiaman. By a letter from Capt. Cook who received many of the sufferers on board his brig, it appears, the crew belonging to the Kent were extremely remiss in their endeavours to save their shipmates, to which, more than probable, the loss of so many lives might with justice be attributed.

A murder of the most revolting nature to feelings of humanity, occurred at Colaba on Thursday last. A Sub-Conductor named Stoop, from motives unknown to us, attacked his wife with the most brutal ferocity, and after having stabbed her repeatedly, was detected in the verandah of his house mangling the body with a sword.

The unfortunate woman, who was not more than twenty years of age, was immediately taken to the General Hospital, where she expired, covered with wounds. A verdict of *wilful murder against Stoop*, was returned at the Coroner's Inquest.

"Rumours of wars" are beginning to circulate in Europe; but the motives assigned are of so ridiculous a nature, that we should be inclined to give but little credit to the warwhoops, of a few interested supporters of despotism, were it not, that experience has attached a considerable degree of suspicion to ostensible motives. which frequently have no connection whatever with the real causes of hostility. If the allied powers consider our treaties with Spanish America, a sufficient reason for war, why did they not support the tyranny of Spain over her colo-

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on 28 June, 2017

nies, and prevent that independence, the mere acknowledgement of which, is, we are told, to disturb the tranquillity of all Europe? The fact is they do not think so; but a jealousy has arisen at the increasing opulence of England, which is leaving every continental state in the background, to the full enjoyment of their darling despotism, and its concomitant poverty and insignificance. It is this, if any thing, which rouses a spirit of hostility; but should it burst forth into open aggression, what advantages are to be anticipated? to whom will benefit accrue? In a war of finances (for such it must be) is Austria likely to gain, when opposed to that power whose subsidies alone saved her from destruction when at war with France? or is Russia more certain of success? Our trade may suffer by a war, but while we are gate keepers of the Baltic, that of Russia must be annihilated. Both these states are not wanting in men it is true, but where are the means of bringing them effectively into the field; Three vigorous campaigns would exhaust their resourses, and leave them scarcely sufficient to purchase squibs for the celebration of peace, which are most required when the terms are least favourable.

With regard to France, she may naturally wish to try the merits of a new system, which consists in disgusting and degrading officers, who have raised the country to its highest pitch of glory, and a breach of treaties: may also they have a desire to surprise the world with a prodigy in their Infant General.

That system of reasoning taught by the learned Pangloss, is gaining fast on the esteem of mankind. Having stood the test of ages, its truth has been demonstrated, and the present generation is wise enough, to benefit by the experience of the past. We continually hear his aphorisms reitterated, and see the most exalted characters act upon the principles of his philosophy. "*Remarquez bien*" says that profound sage "*que les nez ont été faits pour porter des lunettes, aussi avons nous des lunettes*" —"Slaves make sugar" say the advocates for West-Indian planters "therefore are they created for that purpose!"—"There always have been slaves, therefore slaves must always be"—How often do we observe the benefits of this philosophy united with a profound knowledge of history, in the conduct of statesmen, and destribution of appointments—should the state be in danger, a grand example of salvation immediately presents itself in that of the Roman Capital by *Geese*, and directs the choice of its chief guardians—should a Censor be required for the stage.—"The greatest rogues make the best Thiefcatchers, *ergo*, George Colman is the proper person to reform the drama."—How numerous are the instances in which this train of reasoning appears evident, but alas! what human wisdom is perfect? however specious in theory, or matured by practice, there is one trifling inconvenience attending this powerful mode of argument, which is, that it often places men in situations, where they appear perfectly ridiculous, to the ignorant multitude, and so extremely deficient is John Bull in good breeding, that he will laugh, *maugre* all the dignity attached to office; from the little Atlases who support the weight of empires, to the exciseman and constable, all come in for a share. Poor George Colman knows not which way to turn from the indignity of *broad-grins*: Comedy herself points at, and laughs to scorn her once favored son, who, now bribed to matricide, like Congreve licks the dust at the feet of patronage, and becomes a solemn fool.—Colman the moralist! the reformer of the stage! who once called on the spirits of Swift and Sterne to defend him! Query, under what Saint does he now seek protection. His attempts at reformation, are the most awkward and unfortunate that can well be conceived—No author we believe ever showed so great a partiality to swearing as Colman, yet, allowing all his own works to remain, with their sins hanging about them, he strikes out the word that has been most serviceable to himself from all the new plays, which indicates a jealousy of the privilege to use it, a regular monopoly, arguing no great sincerity in his new-born zeal for piety. On this subject many complaints have been made, and his last prunings gave rise to the following laconic answer from the manager of Durry-lane, which appears in a London paper.

"The present licencer, G. Colman, author of *Broad Grins* and other *chaste* productions, in his official capacity, struck out all the "damme's" that occurred in a character in *Married and Single*, "because such language was immoral." On receiving the licence, Mr. Elliston wrote the doting courtier the following epistle:—

"Dear Colman,

"'D——n me, if it isn't the brazier'—'Damn the traveller do I see coming to the *Red Cow*.'*—'Damn this fellow,'†—'Sooner be d——d than dig.'‡—&c. &c. &c.

"Yours, "R. W. ELLISTON."

* These words occur in Colman's Comedy of *John Bull*.

† These in the *Review*.

‡ And these in *Ways and Means*.

Elliston might have continued his list through a sheet of foolscap, for we scarcely remember a poem, or comedy of Colmans, in which this word is not reitterated——twice it occurs in the conversations of Tom, Dick and Will—in his song of "Lodgings in London," it comes from the mouth of a sick-man—in "Sir Thos. Irpingham" we find it, and in the Elder brother it occurs three times in two short lines. *Cætera de genere hoc (adeò sunt multa) loquacem delassare valent Fabium.*

To be consistent, the Censor should sweep the Prompters book of all objectionable expressions, so as to make every character speak like good, pious people—it might be a little out of character, but what does that signify? if living authors are to have there works pruned, we see no reason why a partiality should be shown the writings of former days, to the prejudice of morality.—Shakespear would afford a fine field, for the display of delicate feelings; but as some word must be substituted, for every one struck out, we should like much to know what would be placed in their room.—When Lady Macbeth makes use of that very word, against which Colman has taken so great a disgust, perhaps he would substitute *naughty*, being much better suited to female lips.

There are certainly instances, in which all players, authors, and managers, feel the greatest horror at this word; and if the Censor could but prevent a repetition, he might depend on the gratitude of every one. We allude to its use in the *report* of a new play.

STATE OF THE WEATHER
Malabar Point.

Dates	June 1825.	12 o'Clock degrees
1	Very hot and close	99½
2	Hot and Sultry	100
3	Rain at 6 o'Clock in the morning and hot at noon	99½
4	Hot	99
5	Hot at noon and rain at 5 in the Evening	98½
6	Temporary showers	98
7	Rain at 6 o'Clock in the morning	97
8	Fair and pleasant	96
9	Hard shower	78
10	Cool and pleasant	86
11	Cool	88
12	Close and Cloudy	89
13	Hot	90
14	Hot	90
15	Close	91
16	Hot and Close	92
17	The same	92
18	Cool	89
19	Strong Wind	89
20	Little Rain at noon, hard shower at 10 P. M.	89
21	Cool and Cloudy	84
22	Cloudy	85
23	Cloudy	85
24	Little Rain	85
25	Pleasant	86
26	Cloudy	86
27	Cool and Cloudy	86
28	Cool and pleasant	84
29	Showers	82
30	Very pleasant	80

☞ *See Supplement,*

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.
June 20th, 1825.

6 Per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " 2 to 8 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 9 at 6 Do. do.

Ditto on Bengal 105 at 108 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay par.

The following Details of the loss of the H. C. Ship *Kent* are from a London Paper of the 8th of March.

Total destruction of the Honorable Company's Ship Kent. Captain Cobb, by Fire in the Bay of Biscay, with Troops on board

The Kent East Indiaman, which sailed from the Downs about a fortnight ago, was making her way in the Bay of Biscay on the morning of Tuesday the 1st instant, across the heavy swell common in that stormy entrance to the Atlantic,

when her progress was arrested by a fatal accident, in latitude about 47 deg. 30 min. and long. 11 deg. 40 min. An officer who was sent into the hold to see whether the rolling of the vessel had disturbed the stowage, perceiving that a cask of spirits had burst from its lashings, gave the lamp he had in his hand to a seaman to hold while he should replace the cask. Unfortunately in the continued rolling of the vessel, the man let the lamp fall near the spirits, to which it set fire in a moment. The flames spread; attempts were made to smother them by wetted blackets and hammocks, but all was in vain, and they soon assumed an aspect so tremendous, as to shew that it would be impossible to subdue them.

At this moment of despair the man at the mast head exclaimed that a sail was in sight; guns were fired, and signal of distress hoisted. The gale, however, was so heavy, that it was for some time doubtful whether the strange vessel perceived the signal, or was likely to turn aside from her course, but this painful suspense was soon removed by her approach. The boats of the Kent were now got out and placed, not alongside, on account of the flames and the danger of staving the boats, but ahead anp astern. Into the latter many got out from the cabin windows, but the chief part were let down from the bowsprit into the boat a-head, the men sliding down by a rope while the soldiers' wives were lowered into the boat slung three together.

The fire had burst out about ten o'clock, and about twelve the signal of distress had been perceived by the strange sail, which proved to be the Cambria, Cook, outward-bound to Mexico, with a number of mining workmen and a cargo of mining machinery, shipped by the Anglo Mexican Company. It was at two o'clock that the Cambria received the first boat load of passengers, consisting chiefly of ladies and children, half clothed, and pale with fright and fatigue. The whole afternoon was passed in exertions on board the one vessel in sending off the sufferers, and in the other in receiving them.—The Cambria had amongst her passengers several stout workmen, who took their station at the ship's side, and were indefatigable in hoisting the poor sufferers on board, so that, out of 642 persons in the Kent, no less than 557 were safe in the Cambria before midnight. The remainder (85 in number) were lost, chiefly in getting out and in of the boats, the swell of the sea being very great all the time. The Captain of the Kent was the last man to leave her. She blew up in a few minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

It may naturally be asked how the vessel could keep so long together amid so destructive a conflagration? She could not have kept together two hours, had not the officers, to avoid one danger, encountered another, by opening the ports and letting in the water, when she shipped such heavy seas as to become water-logged, which of course prevented her burning downwards.

The Cambria, a vessel of little more than 200 tons, was previously sufficiently filled, having goods in her hold and about 50 persons in passengers and ship's company. How great then must have been the pressure and confusion caused by an influx which carried the total on board to more than 600! The progress of the fire in the Kent had been so rapid, as to prevent the sufferers from saving any clothes except what was on their persons, and both officers and soldiers were thus ill prepared to encounter the wet and the cold of the deck. The cabin and the tween-decks (the space for the steerage passengers) were thus crowded beyond measure, and most fortunate it was that the wind continued favourable for the return of the Cambria to an English port. She reached Falmouth in 48 hours after quitting the wreck, and was landing her unfortunate inmates, many of them half clothed, on Friday morning, at the date of our correspondent's letter.

Government Gazette, June 23.

MADAGASCAR.

It was stated in the Australian of the 3d ult. that two French ships of war were cruising in the adjacent seas, and might be very shortly expected to arrive at Port Jackson.

That the French government are exceedingly anxious to fix upon some scite for a Colonial establishment that may assimulate to New South Wales, no doubt can be entertained; and that the ships which are now out have such instructions is extremely probable.

The protracted visit of M. Cottu in England, expressly for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the administration of criminal Justice there, is an evidence of the desire of the French nation to amend their penal laws; and their views in respect to the future disposal of convicts are developed in the accompanying extract from a work recently published at Paris:—

ON THE COLONIZATION OF MADAGASCAR.

This island in extent exceeds 200,000 millions of acres. Its soil is fertile, and its productions various. It is watered by large rivers, and innumerable streams. The rich meadows in the vallies afford pasturage to great numbers of cattle and sheep; Rice, and other nutritive productions, grow in abundance, with but little cultivation. The forests abound with a variety of the finest timber, palm-trees of every kind, woods for dyeing, &c. aloes, citrons and bamboos of an enormous size. The most useful resins and gums, particularly the elastic gum, may be collected here.—Flax, sugar, wax, different sorts of honey, white pepper, ambergrease, cotton, &c. from the commercial productions of Madagascar. The French established themselves in the S. E. part of this island towards the middle of the 17th century, and there built Fort Dauphin. They conducted themselves so ill, that the settlement was burned by the natives in 1655. it was re-established in 1663 and M. de Flacourt was appointed Governor. The loss of Saint Domingo, and the state of the French establishments in India, have induced the government to cast their eyes towards Madagascar, in order to form there an agricultural and commercial Colony. Colonists they say who form this settlement should be of three sorts. First, colonists possessing *capitals*, and only requiring the protection of government to establish themselves. Secondly, colonists *without* capitals, to whom a passage and provisions might be given gratis, and assistance during a certain time after their arrival to the Colony. Thirdly, convicts. The reformation of those can alone be expected to result from impartial justice, clemency and wisdom; condition almost impossible to prescribe to a nation like the French, where the guilty wretch is never thought sufficiently punished; and where those who sit in judgment on the criminal become hard hearted, implacable, and irreligious. France sees that Botany Bay has already become a rich and flourishing Colony, under the influence of wisdom, philanthrophy, and christian charity. To forming a settlement at Madagascar it has been objected that the expenses would be enormous—that undisciplined and disaffected settlers would not be submissive to the laws---that the English would throw obstacles in the way---and that in fact upon the Colony attaining a certain degree of prosperity, it would seek to disengage itself from the mother country. All those objections it is the opinion of the French ministers, are remote, ill founded, or dictated by indolence or difference, and that many advantages would result from a settlement at Madagascar.---*Australian, March 10.*

EUROPE.

ANECDOTE—Sir Robert Walpole, it is well known, was of a convivial turn, and a great admirer of wit and humour. An innkeeper in the neighbourhood of Houghton-hall, who was distinguished for his readiness at *repartee*, was patronized by Sir Robert, who frequently ordered a dinner for himself and friends at the inn, and always invited the landlord to join the company after dinner. On one occasion an old Norfolk baronet, dull and ignorant, jealous of the favour which the landlord received, remonstrated with Sir Robert for admitting such a companion. Sir Robert excused himself on account of the good character of the man, and on his mind, so superior to his situation; and the landlord modestly observed, that if Sir Robert kindly tolerated his presence, he thought the Baronet had no reason to object. All the answer of the Baronet was "Poh! your father was a *butcher*." Well, rejoined the landlord, there is no great difference between your father and mine, for if my father *killed calves*, yours *brought them up*." This sally highly gratified the company, but the dull old baronet, insensible of the joke, vehemently exclaimed, "What! do you make my father *a grazier*?" This anecdote used to be related by the celebrated Dr. Moncey, of Chelsea Hospital, who practised as a physician at the time in Norfolk, and who was present on the occasion.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Monday evening last an outrage of more than ordinary turpitude was perpetrated in Chamber-street. At six o'clock about thirty ruffians, armed with bludgeons, went to the house of Mr. Butterworth, a woolen manufacturer, in that street; and, on the door being opened, several of them rushed in, while the others remained as sentinels on the outside, by threats and menaces, accompanied occasionally by the throwing of stones, preventing any person from passing up or down the street. In the mean time, those who had entered commenced their diabolical work, by destroying every thing that came in their way. Fortunately, Mr. Butterworth was not at home; but his mother, who is 75 years of age, being the first object that presented itself on which to wreak their vengeance, they knocked her down with a bludgeon, and beat her till the blood burst from her ears, and she remained on the floor apparently lifeless. Mrs. Butterworth (the wife of Mr. Butterworth), having with her little children and the servant, endeavoured to hide in a back house, she was dragged from her concealment and beat in a most shocking manner with a bludgeon, on the shoulders, back, and loins. The ruffians then proceeded to demolish every thing in the house; tables, pier-glass, clock, glass, delph, windows, and window sashes, &c.; and having done so, walked deliberately away, as though their retreat had been secured by an ample number of confederates properly stationed. The supposed cause of this nefarious proceeding is, that Mr. Butterworth had recently put up a machine for dressing cloth, which, it is now supposed, is contrary to the regulations of the workmen, although it is no new invention, but has been used for many years in England and Ireland. Mr. Butterworth is a man of mild and conciliating manners, and had never given his workmen any other offence. We trust that such a reward will be offered for information as will lead to the discovery of the villains. Indeed, we feel confident that the magistrates of police will use every exertion to bring them to punishment.

The Times, Feb. 7.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons, February 13.

Mr. *D. Browne* opposed and Mr. *W. Williams* supported the Bill.

Mr. *R. Martin* and Mr. *Ware* opposed the Bill; Mr. *C. W. Wynn*, supported it, while Mr. *Calcraft* opposed it.

Mr. Plunkett: In rising, Sir, to take a part in this debate, I feel that I stand in a situation which requires all the indulgence of the House. The question under the consideration of the House, has been so much discussed in all its bearings, that I am sensible I can add nothing in arguments which have been already adduced, and I certainly should not have obtruded myself in this debate at all, were it not for the purpose of expressing my opinion and my views as to the state of the country, to which this question relates, rather than in the hope of throwing any light on the subject in point of argument, which has indeed been exhausted. I confess I never rose in this House with sensations of more pain, nor have I ever in my life approached any subject with feelings of so much apprehension as those which embarrass me at the present moment. Feeling that this Bill has been arraigned, as attacking the popular privilege of the Constitution, and as, through those popular privileges intended to wound the cause of the Roman Catholics of Ireland—that it has been denounced by Hon. Members, of whose sincerity I can entertain no doubt, and whose opinions I have ever respected and must still respect, as a measure likely to be attended with consequences most ruinuous and fatal to Ireland; these very heavy imputations on the measure, though they rest, as I think I am entitled to say, merely upon assertion, wholly unsupported by argument or proof, yet, coming from persons of such high authority, and such known sincerity, are calculated to raise the most serious apprehension in my mind, and make me doubt even the strong evidence by which I think they may be shewn to be unfounded. I trust it will appear to this House, that the measure does not interfere with any popular privilege in the Constitution of this country; I trust it will appear that it does not in the slightest degree injuriously affect the Roman Catholic Question; I trust there is every reason to presume that there is none of those melancholy and terrifying consequences that have been anticipated are likely to result from it. But though I am willing to rest this Bill upon the issue of the argument, by which every one of these assertions may be disproved, yet, independently of that proof, I do feel that this Bill rests upon ground of imperious and absolute necessity—upon that supreme law, which is paramount to every other when the safety of the State is interested, and which renders the adoption of this Bill imperatively necessary. Before I proceed further with any observations, I will endeavour to recall to the House the real nature of the measure now proposed. The question has been very generally argued upon the opposite side of the House, on the supposition that this Bill merely attacks the privileges of the Association professing to support the Catholic Claims. I must beg leave to remind the House, however, that this is a measure attacking all illegal and unconstitutional Associations in Ireland, whether in behalf of the Catholics, or in opposition to them. This, Sir, is not a single measure directed against a particular Body, or calculated solely to put down one existing evil; but this House is also pledged, in the spirit of the recommendation from the Throne, to which we replied, by expressing our desire and resolution to co-operate with his Majesty to take the whole state of Ireland into its consideration in the course of the present Session. We have, Sir, by the words of our Address pledged ourselves to this inquiry, and I have no doubt, that in the progress of the investigation such facts will be laid before us, as may enable us to apply a remedy to those evils of which the Catholic Association is only a symptom. (Hear!) Whatever, therefore, may have been the motive of Lord Wellesley in recommending the adoption of the present measure not even the most strenuous friend of the Catholic can, I am confident, object to it, when he sees that it is accompanied by a declaration upon the part of this House to follow it up by a speedy inquiry into the whole Irish question. The Hon. Member who has last spoken has stated, and stated truly, that Ireland is at this moment in a state of profound tranquillity and of unexampled prosperity. Having stated this fact, he added, that he was at a loss to know the reason of the present measure. I will explain to the Hon. Member, first, the causes of the present prosperity of Ireland, and next the reasons why, notwithstanding that prosperity, a measure like the present is imperatively called for. The present prosperity of Ireland, prosperity which she enjoys in common with the rest of the Empire, is attributable to the judicious measures pursued by the Noble Lord who is at present at the head of the Irish Government. To the wise, temperate, firm, and enlightened course pursued by that Noble Lord, the country owes its present tranquillity. (Hear, hear!) Through his instrumentality, confidence has been restored, outrages repressed—(Hear)—the administration of the law duly enforced, and equal and impartial justice dispensed. (Hear! The great benefit which has resulted from his administration, is that he has rendered Ireland capable of participating in the national welfare. He has floated her into the tide of general prosperity. Before he came, she lay like a wreck upon the breakers, unable to right herself, and totally incapable of sharing those advantages which she now so happily enjoys. (Cheers.) I cannot agree, however, that these advantages are attributable to the Catholic Association. (Hear, hear!) Although even were I to admit that the fact was so, I should not by means deem it a conclusive argument against the adoption of the present measure. (Hear, hear!) Because, as has been well observed this evening by the Hon. Member for Galway, if the Catholic Association has the power of promoting tranquillity and allaying discontent, it also has the power of producing contrary effects and exciting opposite feelings.

——— "ponore, son
To lere vuit freta."—(Cheers.)

Some time, Sir, before the formation of the Catholic Association had the tranquillity of Ireland been achieved, and it was chiefly owing to the active exertions of a class of men, to whom I am happy to have an opportunity of offering the tribute of my praise—the Catholic Priests. (Hear, hear!) It is to that useful class of men that the change which has taken place is in a great degree owing, and not, I repeat it, to any efforts on the part of that body who now arrogate to themselves all the good which has been effected, and sink into one common inferiority—Noble, Priest, and peasant. (Hear!) I say that because I feel it a justice due to that most excellent, most useful, and give me leave to say, most calumniated class of men—The Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland. (Hear, hear!) Having adverted to the present prosperity of Ireland, and endeavoured to explain the causes of it, will now, Sir, endeavour to prove the necessity of the present measure. Notwithstanding, then, the tranquillity which the country enjoys, there never was a period in which the elements of political agitation were so prevalent. (Hear, hear!) I do not mean to say that any disposition exists at present to disturb the existing quiet; but I maintain that if at any future time an occasion should present itself favorable to such an attempt such an opportunity would not be lost. (Hear, hear! It has been stated by some Honorable Members that the alarm expressed by the Protestants at the proceedings of the Catholics was not real. Although I am willing to admit that this alarm has been greatly exaggerated, and, perhaps, inflamed by artificial means, still I must maintain that such an alarm has existed, and to a considerable extent, and that it is principally attributable to the desperate and dangerous proceedings of that Assosiation. (Hear, hear!) The Honorable Member for Northampton has stated it as his opinion—an opinion drawn from the experience which has derived from a residence in Ireland that the country was never so tranquil as at the present moment; and from this fact he argues that the measure of Catholic Emancipation ought to be conceded. This, Sir, is my feeling also. (Hear, hear!) I wish to Heaven you could grant that question. (Cheers from Sir F. Burdett.) Notwithstanding the Cheer of the Hon. Member for Westminster I repeat it has my earnest and sincere wish that Catholic Emancipation were now to be granted—(hear, hear!) granted with the free and unanimous consent of the Parliament of this country. If the expectations of the Catholic should be disappointed, are we to adopt no means of obviating the effect that may chance to follow? Suppose them disappointed, what will be the consequence? Will our decision be submitted to or resisted? Those who feel the greatest alarm will not surely be the persons to recommend that we should not provide against the worst, or rather by anticipation prevent matters from arriving at that dangerous extremity. With those who contend that the Roman Catholic measure is of vital importance, and calls for immediate adoption, I go to the full extent; but if it be put as a proposition, that its refusal shall have the effect of drawing out the physical force against the Government, even to the Catholic Question, with all my opinion of its importance, if put in that way, I give my decided negative. I will not consent to argue the question with such an alternative before us. (Hear, hear,); and the friends as well as the adversaries of the cause are bound to adopt the same course, if they value the Constitution. There were 2500 parishes in Ireland under contribution—there were twelve collectors of Catholic Rent in each parish. Here was an army of thirty thousand men—mere collectors to

be sure, unarmed – unarmed except with prayers and entreaties—an innocent and unarmed body to levy collections. Let this be applied to the Government, and see whether such proceeding can be tolerated by the spirit of the Constitution. Illegal is certainly one thing and unconstitutional another—such as ever been the opinion of the most learned and eminent men; and there could be no doubt but that the Catholic Association, both in its formation and practices, though no illegal, was clearly unconstitutional. I would say then repress Associations —repress all Assemblies against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Do I deny the right of meeting? Certainly not. Do I deny the right of petitioning? Certainly not. Do I deny any of the privileges of our popular Constitution? Certainly not. But I most distinctly deny that any one portion of the people should impose commands, and duties and taxes on the other portion, without either right or responsibility. I do not wish or mean to argue this case like a schoolman. It has been said it is unwise to prosecute this; but if there is a Body self formed, self elected, in the exercies of unlimited power, performing the functions of regular Government, representing six millions of men in Church and State, such Body, I say, is unconstitutional —dangerous to the Government of the country —and utterly at variance with the tranquillity of the State. Such a Body, I say, encroached upon Parliament, and is in direct, palpable, and hostile opposition to the Constitution. It is not of the amount of Rent collected through the instrumentality of the priesthood I complain, that is but of little consequence—It is of those set of men who have raised themselves to an undue ascendancy over their fellow countrymen—who elects themselves, for if they were elected or delegated they could be immediately suppressed. Of these men who is the most bold and undisguised manner seem to say, " We are the persons fit, and only fit, to govern the country, to wield the physical force of the people of Ireland." No Administration could hear this with patience; no rational Government could tolerate it; unless with an entire forgetfulness of its own dignity and duty, and an immediate abdication of the interests of the people. But it has been asked very innocently on the other side, why meddle with it? Why prosecute it? It will pass off of itself; it will die away. Can they answer this mode of reasoning and argument to their consciences? If the associated were composed even of the most prudent, the best and wisest men, what confidence could be placed in it, wanting those wholesome controuls and guards that are found necessary to bind every legislative Body. But by what are the Association bound? To whom are they to render account? Where is their responsibility? Who then is to stop them? It unites in itself all the powers of legislation, government, and the executive!? Yet where is its rights or resposibility? In our admirable Constitution, in that part of it that bears a popular character—in its democratic portion—if it were restrained by wise and wholesome restrictions, it would be quite inconsisten with the Monarchy, and would trench on and annihilate all the other branches of the State. The King comes and opens the Parliament and can dissolve it—the Catholic Association acknowledges no authority, no power higher than itself. It elects itself—it legislates—it sits when and where as long as it pleases, from January to December; and if all these powers may be exercised unswayed and absolute, it is a dominion and a greater and more uncontrolled than any tyranny ever exercised by the most despotic Prince. There was another power, of might import, which they usurped—that of public opinion. This they hunted after by all sorts of means throughout. Ireland, and in doing it often shewed a total want of decorum and restraint. They went into all the houses in the country, entreating, but sometimes in the attitude of commanding, the inmates to subscribe and embrace or patronise their cause. Was not this contrary to the common proprieties and decencies of life. Thus they had a set not small in number, of very unwilling converts. Now should not such a body, exercising such strange powers and whose members amounted to three thousand, be suppressed? I will venture to allude to another topic connected with Association: it has been before so fully and ably, and eloquently elucidated by the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department, that I do not feel it requisite to any much on the subject. It is the most deep and deadly grievance of all I mean, their interference in matters of justice The prosecutor from the Association comes down vested with extraordinary powers, with all the delegated authority of 6,000,000; he prosecutes in the name of the people of Ireland. What prisoner can stand unabashed, or not tremble before such a fearful tribunal? How can he have any hopes when the grand interests of the people are his accusers, and when he is to be prosecuted by the majesty of six millions? In such cases the Juries and public will yield to the special lawyers, or they will array themselves against them; and it is of little consequence which of these takes place, the evil effects are equal; and I know not which of them is more to be regretted---either is most deplorable. Should not this be looked into? Should it not be remedied? In fact, throughout the Courts of Justice, would become a mere arena for harsh disputation and angry feelings, and the source of justice would be polluted and poisoned. Will not Gentlemen opposite acknowledge this? Will they see no weight or truth in these facts and arguments? No'! 'tis against the order of the day. (A laugh.) It is said Lord Wellesley should have taken no notice of this Association, but let it perish by its own follies and improprieties; but it might exist too long for the peace and prosperity of the country. Is this to be wished for? I would wish to know of what materials Hon. Gentlemen think the Protestants of Ireland are made? Should they sit quietly looking on while they see such a formidable array combining against them? Do you think they would not rather unite in some shape to defend themselves? And what does this give birth to? To two Associations destructive of mutual confidence between man and man, and dangerous to the peace of the country. I am satisfied that at present, both in act and in intention, the Association are loyal and peaceful. But I say that even the leaders are not even their own masters. If ever the time should arrive when the heats and animosities of the moment might betray the people into a state of thoughtless exasperation, the most desperate man would be sure to be the most prevailing. At such a crisis whatever their intentions might have been, they may depend that no precaution could save them from being forced over the precipice, like an individual pressed forward by millions. (Hear, hear.) If the Members of the Association had been previously elected, they would come within the provisions of the Convention Act. After all the ridicule which had been cast upon that Act, it was the measure of a great constitutional lawyer. The late Lord Kilwarden, who was murdered in one of the Insurrection; the last act of whose life bore attention to his ardour in the cause of justice---while dying of his wounds, he requested that no man should be put to death for his murder by the military tribunals, but by the laws of his country. In the Association there was no actual election, there was only the assuming of an authority; therefore, he repeated, it did not come under the provisions of that wise Act. But I certainly feel it to be dangerous to the peace of Ireland, the spirit of the Constitution, and the safety of the People. This should be guarded against, for *Salus populi suprema lex*--- Now I will beg leave to mention my opinions on the general question of Catholic Emancipation, I state my opinions on that subject are as they ever were---(Cheers.) unaltered and unalterable. (Continued cheers.) I think every other measure ineffectual for the general and eternal tranquillity of Ireland. (Hear!) I think it a question of expediency, of right, and justice---a question that has baffled human ingenuity to shake its truth, and that alone could insure public safety; I would not put it back for a single hour. It was a question of justice and imperious necessity; it was a question not only called for by good policy, and the urgency of it was indisputable. I always expressed myself thus---these were my principles, and I never can abandon them. Now though I would wish, as Gentlemen may perceive, that the granting of the general question would put down the Association; yet, if that be not granted, must it exist? But the first question to be asked on this part of the subject is,--- Can we have that alternative? My opinion is, that we cannot. If we cannot, are not those rather tantalizing advisers, who tell us you ought not to adopt the measure recommended by Government, because here is a better measure for putting down the mischief. But this better measure, with all its expediency and efficacy you cannot obtain. Now I will beg to say a few words for myself. It seemed to be the object of Gentlemen on the other side of the House during the entire debate to glance at and make allusions to me. Now I will speak touching these accusations; I will shew the entire tenor of my conduct, and let the House judge; and if I at all lean hardly upon the Gentlemen, I do it from no motive of irritation, or to wound their feelings, and only as it may be assential for my own defence. But I beg Sir, that the Gentlemen on the opposite side will not attribute it to me as a fault, if, in what I say in my own defence, any thing should fall from me which is unpleasant to them. I beg them to recollect that I do not voluntarily attack them; but that I am attacked, and that what I shall say is only what is dictated by my own defence. They have put me on my trial, and I beg

leave to file a cross indictment, and put them on trial along with me. I had the honour, Sir, in 1813, on coming first into Parliament when the measure on the Catholic Question was introduced into this House by Mr. Grattan, to speak in favour of his motion. With what success, Sir, it is not incumbent on me to say, though an Hon. Friend of mine has been pleased to honour my exertions with his encomiums; but I will say, I advocated that question zealously and honestly. I wished to carry that question on grounds of justice, and I advocated it with reasons I thought likely to advance it. I did state in the speech I then made, which was afterwards published, and an extract from which was read last night by the Honourable Member for Lincoln, which was distilled a second time, it having been brought under the notice of the House last Session, and I believe, Sir, the Session before, and which I have no objection to see placed on the Standing Orders of the House for Honourable Members to have read when they please. (A laugh.) I did state, I say, and I am not now giving the words of that speech, but its sentiments, "that it was astonishing the Members of the said Cabinet should be divided on the Catholic Question. It said, that it was no ordinary question, still it was a question of vital importance to the country; that it deserved the most mature consideration; and that it was a question on which it was astonishing the Cabinet had not made up their minds. It was a question, I said, calling for the special consideration of the Government; that with a Government which had not made up their minds on that question, I thought it not right to become connected, and that I would not join a Government which was not united on that question." Now I as frankly, as they say it, declare I have changed that opinion. (Great laughter and cheers.) I don't think I am evading the Matter, I don't think I am extenuating—I think I meet Gentlemen fairly and openly, I did then state that I could not join a Cabinet which was not united on this important question, and I now state I am no longer of that opinion. (Loud and continued cheers from all sides, particularly from the Opposition.) Whether I can justify this change or not is another thing, but I admit that my opinions are changed, and that I have acted on that change. (Hear, hear.) But may not New facts arise, and may they not justify such a change? Am I justified by any change of circumstances? Has it arisen from my mind having changed, or from a change of circumstances, including, in that change, some portion of blame also, on those Gentlemen who make this change a subject of charge against me? At that time I did express an opinion that had but slight hopes or expectations that the Catholic Question was honestly supported by some persons of the Cabinet. I thought they were not sincere, and, consequently, I did not place confidence in them. (Shouts of laughter.) My Right Honourable Friend must excuse me, as well as my lamented Friend, now no more; but I had not then that confidence in their professions which I now have. I was corrected in this opinion by (we understood) Lord Castlereagh, after the debate had closed ---My opinions I then found were incorrect. I had imputed blame to the members of that Administration, which belonged equally to the Members of the Administration of the Duke of Bedford ---I was convinced by Lord Castlereagh, that the Members of Lord Grenville's Administration were not all persons who agreed as to the Catholic Question. Lord Sidmouth was a Member of that Cabinet, and Lord Sidmouth always opposed the claims of the Catholics, Lord Ellenborough, too, was a Member of that Cabinet, and he opposed the Catholics—Lord Erskine, also (hear from the Opposition) opposed the Catholics. Certainly then the administration of Lord Grenville was not united on the Catholic Question. I do not say that the arguments of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) were over satisfactory as to joining a Cabinet so divided. I did think that the question could not be advocated successfully, but by an administration united in carrying it through; and I did then hope that an administration might be formed out of members of the other side of the House, where I then sat. I give this explanation, Sir, out of respect to the House, and out of respect to my own character. I am not bound, Sir, to give any explanation of my motives or my conduct, to any individual, or to any party in this House. I came in unconnected with any man, or with any party. If there were any individual to whom I willingly deferred more than another, on whose wisdom I relied,—whose opinions I was disposed to follow—that individual was Lord Grenville. But no man—for I was pledged to none—has any right to complain of me, or ask for an account of my motives for joining any administration.—I found, Sir, that the measures introduced for the relief of the Catholics worked well that Session. I was satisfied that the efforts of the Noble Lord were candid and sincere, when I saw Bills for the relief of the Catholics passed through this House. I ceased to doubt Lord Castlereagh's sincerity. Sir, I argued the Catholic Question on its own grounds, without reference merely to the Catholics, but with respect to its justice, and to its adding to the security and prosperity of the Empire. —The Question, argued on these grounds, gained advocates every Session, and made considerable progress during the life time of Mr. Grattan. After his lamentable death, a Bill was introduced into this House, and carried through it successfuly, with a divided Administration. Had I not, then, a right to expect the question might be completely successful, even with a divided Cabinet, when the Bill was almost approved of by the Lords? I will now, Sir, advert to another circumstance; but I do it out of no disrespect to any of the Gentlemen opposite, many of whom I know to be men of integrity, and whom I believe to have acted on opinions formed with perfect sincerity. But I did find, in the course of the few years in which the Catholic Question was thus making its way, that I was, on many important questions I may say, indeed on all the great questions which then agitated the public mind, and on all measures which grew out of them—I was obliged to separate from the Gentlemen opposite. Even when I sat upon the opposite benches amongst them, I differed from them in the question of the continuance of the war—one of the greatest and most important, as respected this country, that ever came before the House—I differed from them in my opinions on the disturbances in 1819—a question that most materially affected the public safety. I differed with them on Parliamentary Reform—In fact, I differed from them in every great and cardinal question that could stamp political character upon a Statesman or a country. But I also beg leave to inform them that the public differed from them also —and that no Minister could be framed from the materials on those benches to carry the great cause of Catholic Emancipation. Therefore, when these was all a chimera, I certainly did obey the commands of my most gracious Sovereign, and went into office. I state this as a fact, and I only state facts. I am not afraid, Sir, to submit my conduct to the consideration of the public, and of this House. Sir, I question no man's motives; and, if any man questions mine, if he supposes I trafficked my conscience and my honour for the allurements of office or of profit, I appeal, Sir, to the history of my life to refute the calumny, and I say, that any man who shall be incredulous after reading it, convicts not me, but himself—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) The Member for Winchester has said, Sir, that one cause for the formation of the Catholic Association was, that the Catholic people of Ireland had found themselves forsaken by me. A similar assertion has also been made by my Honourable Friend who spoke last; but one or two facts will, I think, satisfy the House, and these Honourable Gentlemen, that the Catholics have reposed the same confidence in me since I accepted office, as before. The Roman Catholics of Ireland have since then entrusted their petitions to me to present to this House, and on four different accasions have I received the thanks of the Catholic Body assembled in their aggregate Meetings—thanks, too, in which they express their confidence in my honour, and rest their hopes of success on my exertions. Whatever opinion the Gentlemen of this House may entertain of the Catholics of Ireland not reposing confidence in me, it is not warranted by their conduct. Even so late as last November, after I had refused to present the Catholic Petition to this House, at the time and on the condition they prescribed to me, because I would not present it as their slave, and, contrary to my own sense of correctness, that people, who are tractable and just, accepted my advocacy on these conditions. I have refused, Sir, to act with the Catholic Association, I say nothing against the individuals who compose that Association. Among them there are, I know, men of much wisdom, much Industry, and who possess a great fund of good sense. No longer ago, Sir, than November last, on the motion of Mr. Wolf, a gentleman of high talents, and one who promises to adorn the rank he belongs to; on the 8th of last November, Sir, did the Catholic Association vote an expression of their hopes, that on the Petition entrusted to the Hon. Baronet, the Member for Westminster, being presented to Parliament, I should be found in my place to support it. And, whenever, Sir, the Hon. Baronet shall bring forward this measure, he shall have my best support. When the question shall be again brought forward, he will not find that I shall march out of the House, leaving him without any support. He shall not be left, Sir, in that situation in which I was left when I last brought forward this measure. I do not wish the Hon. Bart. opposite to understand any thing invidious in this, or misunderstand my

motives, for certainly there is not within the walls of Parliament a more direct and consistent Statesman, or of one more worth or integrity. I am now, Sir, to notice the quotation of the Hon. Member for Lincoln; but in doing it, I beg to say I throw no imputation on his motives. I do not believe, Sir, if any body had done it on purpose, if I had been egotistical enough to seek praise for the consistency of my opinions, that I could have done it better than by referring to that very speech which the Hon. Mem. has quoted. The Hon. Member has quoted that part from which he thinks he can charge me with inconsistency; and if I had failed in the consistency of my opinions, it is surely not a great crime to change an opinion in the lapse of thirteen years. I have a right to complain, I think, of the mode in which the Hon. Member, for Lincoln quoted my speech; he was pleased to repeat the passage of my speech, in which it was said that the Roman Catholics should not be visited too severely on account of the conduct of such public assemblies as profess to act for them. The Hon. Member may like to read, his passage again, to this I do not object, but my argument is this—I say we should not visit too severely on the whole body of the Catholics the errors or the intemperance of their advocates. But in what does this argument differ from what I now say? —Do I not now contend, that the whole body of the Catholics should be saved from the injurious cousequences of the Catholic Association? But if the Hon. Member had been candid, he would have quoted the preceding paragraph of my speech. My words are these—"Sir, the conduct of the Roman Catholics of Ireland has been reverted to as an argument for abandoning the pledge of last Session. Sir, I am not the advocate of their intemperance. I am free to say, that there have been some of their proceedings, on the part of public bodies who act for them, altogether unjustifiable." This is the very language I now hold. But the speech goes on—"Their attempts to dictate to the entire body how they are to act on each particular political occurrence; their presuming to hold an inquisition on the conduct of individuals in the exercise of their elective franchise and putting them under the ban of their displeasure, because they vote for their private friends, and abide by their political engagements; all this is a degree of inquisitorial authority unexampled and insufferable; and this by persons professing themselves the advocates of unbounded freedom and unlimited toleration, at the moment when they are extending their unparallyzing tyranny into the arrangements of every Catholic family in the country!" This was my argument in 1813; and this is my argument against the Catholic Association now. I then also said—"Sir, I am equally disgusted with the tone of unqualified demand, and haughty rejection of all condition or accommodation so confidently announced by them, nor can I palliate the intemperance of many of their public speeches, nor the exaggeration and violence of some of their printed publications. To this tone I never wish to see the Legislature yield; but as this indecent clamour is not to compel them to yield what is unreasonable, I trust it will not influence them to withhold what is just." Sir, if I had wished for an opportunity of proving the consistency of the opinions I now hold as to the Catholic Association, with those I formerly held, I could not have found a better one than that with which the Hon. Member for Lincoln has indulged me On the Catholic cause itself I beg leave to offer one word: it is a cause which I have deeply at heart, and I rejoice to observe that it has made great progress in the pub ic mind of this country. It has, it is true, received one check by the conduct of the Catholic Association; yet I do not think it has been so deeply injured by that conduct as my Right Hon. Friend imagines. The people of this country begin to reflect and to consider the subject more intensely; they begin to see that it is altogether impossible to govern Ireland in that manner in which it has been governed, or by any other means than conciliation and impartial justice; and I believe, Sir, that unless some artificial system shall interfere to prevent it, Ireland will become a source of wealth and strength to the Empire; and in this belief the people of this country begin to participate. It was therefore with great pain that I observed something like menace in the language of the Catholic Association when they referred to the possibility of this country being again involved in war; but Ireland can never exist separate from this country. England may share the fate of other great Empires —it may fall; but so long as this country shall exist, the connection of Ireland with her must continue (Cheers)—the threat therefore conveyed in that allusion was as idle as indiscreet.—Hear, hear!)—But although England may despise that threat, this must be admitted —(for I cannot permit my countrymen to be calumniated by such an insiunation against their loyalty)—this I say must be admitted, that the opinion may be entertained by Foreign Powers, which, in the event of a war, would send to give them confidence, and in any treaty induce them to require sacrifices of which they would not otherwise entertain an idea. I am not aware that with respect to the Catholic Question I can add a single word. I shall repeat, therefore, my conviction, that the Catholic cause has been injured by the Catholic Association; that instead of resting that cause upon its own merits, instead of supporting their claims on the principles of justice, instead of conciliating the people of this country by their temper and moderation, they are using threats with reference to their physical strength which they ought not to have alluded to—which ought not to be pressed upon any Government, and to which no Government ought to yield. (Cheers.) If ever I did the Catholic cause a service (and I trust my sincerity on this subject is beyond suspicion), I never did them so great and essential a service as when I call upon and recommend to them to quit the Association. (Hear, hear!) In tendering them this advice, I have no fears that I shall lose the confidence which my Catholic countrymen have reposed in me. They are an intelligent and a kind people; they can distinguish between opposition to the Association and hostility to their claims. I am sure, therefore, that by the main body of the Catholics my motives will not, cannot be misunderstood. I do hope, therefore, notwithstanding all the denunciations of my Learned Friend, all the apprehension—all the evils which he anticipates from this measure, that he will be disappointed; and must he heartily shall I rejoice in that disappointment; and such rejoicing: I am convinced no man will more sincerely join than my Learned Friend himself. With respect to the Association, I do admit, that in one sense "they speak the sentiments of the Catholic people;" I mean on one subject—Emancipation. But if it is meant by these expressions to assert, that the Catholics, beyond the lowest classes, sympathise in all the feelings, approve of all the acts, adopt all the sentiments of the Association, and that they would resent the measure in contemplation as an injury done to themselves—I beg leave to say it does not;—that the great proportion of the Catholics of Ireland are disgusted with the Association—and that, to use the words of my Rt. Hon. Friend, "they would be happy to relieve themselves from that incubus." The Clergy; the Country Gentlemen, and other respectable Catholics would be happy to see its existence terminated. In thus speaking the firm conviction of my mind, I beg, however, that I may not be understood to throw out any imputation against the many respectable individuals who are members of the Association; and at the head of whom is a Gentleman, Mr. O'Connell, with whom I have little acquaintance beyond that which professional intercourse occasions—a Gentleman who occupies in his profession the first rank, nay I the very first place which the laws of his country permit to him—(cheers)—a Gentleman, who as a husband, a father, afriend, and indeed in all the other relations of private life, commands esteem and respect. Against Mr. O'Connell I being no charge but for the wildness of his opinions upon public topics I think therefore that he ought to be above the use of those petrifogging expedients to evade the spirit of this Bill, which report ascribes to him. (Hear, hear!) Many members of that Association disapprove and condemn its conduct and proceedings, and I trust will avail themselves of this opportunity to testify their love of order and respect for that House by submission to the law, proposed to be enacted. (Loud cheering)

Mr. Tierney—I feel, Sir, that my duty imperatively calls upon me to deliver my sentiments upon the question before the House; although I feel myself quite unable to follow the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman who has just sat down through all the topics on which he has dilated. Neither my corporeal nor mental faculties are equal to such a task; and feeling how little occasion there is for any argument upon the subject, I would have remained silent, had I not considered that the measure sought to be introduced is so eminently calculated to bring this country to a most dangerous crisis. This, Sir, is a measure which, according to the Right Hon. Gentleman's own admi sion, might have been rendered unnecessary by another measure, and one too which he says he would have preferred to this, a fact worthy of remark. Is it not an extraordinary thing, Sir, that upon any subject of question tranching upon the liberties of the people, we find the most perfect unanimity in the Cabinet, while on one, by granting which Ireland would be tranqui ised and the Empire consolidated, the same Cabinet is divided. (Hear, hear!) I stand not here as the advocate either of the Catholic Body or the Catholic Association. I never gave my assent to any measure for the relief of the Catholics as Catholics, but as I thought it contributed to the general interest of the Empire. I am by education and by principle attached to the Constitution in Church and State. No man in

this House would be more ready than myself to oppose the claims of the Catholics, if I thought any danger could result to the Church Establishment by concession of those claims. Of the Association I entertain not so favourable an opinion; I wish they had shown a little more of the spirit of conciliation; but as an honest man, I cannot give my assent to a measure which might have been rendered unnecessary by the grant of another. This Bill goes to put down the Catholic Association, and is said to be independant of the question of Catholic Emancipation; but it is impossible to avoid mixing them up together in discussing it: I know that on the subject of Emancipation, the majority of this House has declared itself in favour of that measure Danger from conceding the Catholic Claims no longer apprehended—all the dangers which grew out of the Reformation and the Revolution have passed away—there is now Popish Sovereign on the throne of this country—no Pretender to be brought forward---in short no danger exists. But although the old dangers are removed, a now one has been created—the state of the Catholics so altered by the repeal of many of the Statutes which had affected them—and I implore of Government to pause and consider if they shall not have aggravated that danger by the course they are about to pursue. It appears by the Right Hon. Gentleman's own declaration that he remains as firm a friend of Catholic Emancipation as ever, but that his does not believe that this question is involved in, or ought to be obviated by the other; and thinks he can get out of this difficulty by referring to a passage in the King's Speech, which contained a recommendation to consider the whole state of Ireland, the Right Hon. Gentleman thence deducing the possibility of entertaining the question of Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Plunkett—I said in Committee.

Mr. Tierney---No course could be more desirable than that; thus we find that the question of Emancipation is to be referred to a Commitee—a subject, to come to a decision upon which no facts are necessary---and yet a Commitee is refused upon this question, when facts and facts alone, can warrant its adoption. It does not suit the Right Hon. Gentleman to bring forward any facts; and yet he calls upon the House to vote away a portion of the liberties of the country on charges against an Association which cannot be substantiated. The possession of funds by that Association is relied on, but without any proof whatever of the amount of its funds—without any proof that those funds are to be applied to improper purposes---and merely on the supposed possibility of such his application we are called upon to pass this Bill. But, Sir, the Right Hon. Gent. must produce proofs. It is possible that he could prove that the Catholic Association ought to be put down; but until he does so the Right Hon. Gentleman must excuse mee if I doubt the necessity for or the propriety of the measure, I for one regret that the Catholic Association has assumed the shape it has; for without such objectionable character they could have used the same exertions for Emancipation. Still I can see no great harm in the shape which the Catholic Body has assumed, unless the Right Hon. Gentleman can shew that there was something at bottom likely to produce danger to the State. No reason has been stated why the Catholics should not take their own business into their own hands. We are not dealing with a small Body, but with six millions of people Is not this a formidable army, ? Is it not to be lamented that Government should thus commit itself against the whole population of Ireland?—(Cheers)—I feel justified in calling the Catholics the population, for it is admitted that they constitute six-sevenths of it. The Right Honorable Gentleman had not described this measure as a remedy, he only expressed his hope that it would prove one—no very strong argument in favour of the Bill. He had also stated that many persons had given in their adhesion to the Association by compulsion. I should therefore like to know what must be the state of a country, in which great portion of its respectable inhabitants differs so materially from the majority. I cannot say that I have followed the Catholic Association through all its proceeding. I have read in the Newspapers a few intemperate speeches, but nothing in them appears to me calculated to affect the safety of the empire. The Right Hon. Gentleman expresses alarm at the representative character assumed by the Association; but I see no ground for this extreme apprehension. In support of the proposed measure, its framers give the House no proof; they decline to enter into any; and they do right; for I defy any person to come forward and say that any, and if any, what mischief has resulted from the proceedings of the Association I am not defending these proceedings. I am not defending the constitution of the Association; but I will say, that without proving mischievous results from the Association and its proceedings. It was very hard that that Body should be punished. (Hear, hear!). The Right Hon. Gentleman goes on—he will allow me to say—exaggerating the circumstances.—He avers that the Association has an army at its command; and adds, in a parenthesis—unarmed; (A laugh)—an army of thirty thousand man—armed, as far as I have been able to ascertain, with a small leather bag and a slate, on which to inscribe the contributions (Loud laughter)—an army of 30,000 men, and headed——by whom? by 2,500 Priests. (Laughter). It does not appear that the money collected by this army has been applied to any improper purpose—(Cheers from the Ministerial Benches)—if it has, why not say so—(Cheers from the Opposition)—but here is a miserable subscription, collected in all parts of Ireland, amounting in the whole to 10,000l.! (Hear!) The Right Hon. Gentleman, although his statement was undoubtedly very clear, has not said that he feels much alarm on account of this collection himself. Does the Right Honourable Gentleman think that by he measure proposed he can put a stop to this collection? It is in the hands of the Clergy. How is he to find out whether the collection shall or shall not proceed? By what means is he to arrive at the knowledge of its amount? Whence is he to learn whether, having contributed three halfpence for the support of his Clergyman, the peasant shall add a halfpenny for the purpose of the Association (Hear! and a laugh.) The consequence of this measure will be, not the suspension, but the concealment of the contribulions, and no man will deny that open proceedings are preferable to those carried on in secret. (Hear, hear!) Instead of assembling from time to time in one Body to state their grievances and to submit their claims for consideration, one consequence of this Bill will be to drive the Catholics to the necessity of assembling day after day perhaps, and in a thousand shapes approach this House with their complaints his of grievances, which no man can deny press heavily upon them. (Hear hear!) I am not inclined to excite dissatisfaction and irritation by referring to those grievances or I could, from the words of the Right Honorable Gentleman himself recite them all. The association is said to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. "The spirit of the Constitution" are fine words, but when a man comes to argue with a lawyer he quotes an Act of Parliament and there is an end to your own argument and your understanding of the subject. (A laugh). Are we only to speak of the Constitution? Are six millions of people acting wrong when they seek their right? Certainly not. Why have they been led on to believe that their cause is that of all the cultivated and intelligent man in this country! Why has the Right Honorable Gentleman himself encouraged them in this belief? Why has the Right Hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs held on to the Catholics from time to time a prospect of Emancipation? and why does he now come forward and assure them they have no possible chance of relief? that he has the satisfaction to be able to terminate their expectation? He has the satisfaction to assure them of that and further, that if they are not satisfied he will commit them to gaol?—(Loud laughter)—The Right Honorable Gentleman says it is impossible to carry the Catholic Question on account of something---which he did not very clearly state. Why is it impossible? I wish the Right Hon. Gentleman would look back to the period from the year 1813 to that of 1821, when that measure was carried through this House. At that period Ireland, according to the words of the Right Hon. Gentleman, was, "a wreck upon the breakers."

Mr. Plunkett—I did not so state it.

Mr. Tierney—I must be greatly mistaken if these are not the Right Hon. Gentleman's exact words, and upon these the Right Hon. Secretary for the Foreign Department may found a new stanza for his own song. "The Pilot, that weathered the Storm." (Loud laughter.) The Right Hon. Gentleman described Ireland as "a gallant vessel in full trim, floating magnificently on the waters"—and claimed the merit of having, in concurrence with the Marquis of Wellesley, achieved her rescue from the breakers, and enabled her to ride thus triumphantly upon the ocean. I will not follow up this part of the subject, Sir, by referring to the Imports and Exports alluded to last night—(Hear, hear!—by an Honorable and Learned Gentleman, Mr. L. Foster); but I will ask what have they done towards the tranquilising of the country? If the Right Hon, Gentleman looked back to the year 1821, when he did by the exercise of his talents procure the passing of a Bill in that House for the Emancipation of the Catholics, and which was only rejecteted elsewhere by a small mejority. he would find the first step towards establishing tranquillity. The majority in this house in favour of the Bill was small; it is true, it was only nineteen: in the other House the majority by which it was thrown out, including the gentry in the white sleeves—(a loud laugh)—was also small.—It amounted to 38. Is it not possible that if Government had honestly and warmly espoused the question on that occasion, the white sleeves would have been found on the other side? (Continued laughter.) Thus the question remained in 1821. Can any man blame the Catholics for believing that in the year following they should receive every thing they asked? In the autum of that year, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman took office—In alluding to which circumstance I impute it not as a crime to the Right Hon. Gentleman, but he did walk across the House, and became Attorney General---(a laugh)---so there is reason for hope that now all opinions upon the claims of the Catholics may become changed. The Right Hon. Gentleman says he has changed his opinion. It is not extraordinary, having changed his opinion when out of office, that he should change it again when in office. (A laugh.) But did the Right Hon. Gentleman when changing make any stipulation? Did he say to those whom he joined ---"Here I am with my wares in my bag--embarrassed with all the incumbrances of my pledges?" (Hear, hear! and a laugh.) Did he say any thing of that kind? No such thing. It was clear for two years before that event, although he continued to honour us by sitting at this side of the House, that be was on the move---that as the sailors say, he had "his anchor a-peak" (Cheers and laughter.) The Right Hon. Gentleman says that he cannot prevail on Government to pass the Catholic Question. That would be as good a reason for quitting them as that for quitting us. The Right Hon. Gentleman says he is attacached to no party---that he never had attachment but to Lord Grenville. I recollect, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman having told me, that he had made up

his mind on the War question, for that he had adopted the views of Lord Grenville on that subject, and those were the most Statesmanlike views that he had heard expressed; he was therefore determined to support that Noble Lord. (Hear, hear!) After that came the question of the Six Acts, which the Right Honorable Gentleman defended. To that succeeded something else, which put him in a panic, and then he took place. (A laugh!)—All this might be very right, but I am at a loss to know why the Right Honorable Gentleman says, the Catholic Question is one of which none but an insane person could think it is possible to carry. The Parliament is divided on the subject, we are given to understand, the menbers being six and and seven—not a very discouraging majority—and I should not be surprised (if the 6 to 7 shall be reversed) to find the Right Honorable Gentleman among us once more (Laughter.) [Here the Honorable Gentleman again contended against the measure before the House, which, he reported, might be rendered unnecessary by another.] For my own part, I am of opinion that the Catholic Question cannot be entertained with candour in the Cabinet. All other subjects might be approached, but that was *tabooed*. (Loud laughter.) Is this honest? If the Right Honorable Gentleman were in possession of a measure calculated to give tranquillity to Ireland, why not propose it? (Hear, hear!) The Right Hon. the Foreign Secretary would wheel round and say, "would you have me break up the Government?" That measure would not produce such an effect; for if the Catholic question were carried to-morrow, it would not break up the Government. If such a proposition were made in the Cabinet there would be hesitating, and recommendation, and hearings, and rehearings, and then, according to what we read in the Newspapers, a certain high personage in the Cabinet would say "you shall have leave to mention it again next Tuesday." (Loud and continued laughter.) I conjure the friends of the Question to be firm. I cannot believe that the great Champion of the Church is in earnest in his opposition to the Catholic Claims, when he called into the Cabinet men whose whole business in life had been to keep up that cause which it had been the whole business of his own life to keep down. (Hear, hear!) I am convinced the measure could be effected without any of those results which have been been reckoned upon. The name of the highest personage in this country has been mentioned during this discussion, coupled with a transaction which evinced pretty plainly the feeling entertained upon that subject in that high quarter, by referring to that which has taken place in Hanover. On every other subject than this the King can have the advice of his Ministers; but this most important one is by tacit consent or compact among his Ministers kept from the Sovereign's view, and it is consequently the only one on which he does not know the sentiments of his Ministers. (Hear, hear!) Is it right therefore that on such a momentous subject the Sovereign shall not receive that advantage which every other Sovereign possesses, and this subject one peculiarly susceptible of being turned to the public good by tranquillising Ireland? (Loud Cheers.) The consequence that must flow from the measure under consideration are not foreseen—but they have not been exaggerated by my Hon. Friends. By a certain dexterity the question of Emancipation has been kept back; but I desire to see the liberal portion of the Cabinet recommend the measure, and I have little dubt of its being carried. They ought to address the individual principally opposed to it and says, "For twenty-five years the Catholic Question has been agitated, during that period you have contrived to get rid of all your Colleagues. (A laugh.) On this point you must change your opinion or quit the Cabinet." That person would reply, "I have maintained my principles while in unison with the sentiments of the country, but now that those sentiments have undergone a change I will change my principles." (A laugh.) That a Cabinet cannot be now formed which shall be able to carry the question of Emancipation I do not believe. The failure of the Cabinet friends of that measure, in that important measure, I believe to proceed from want of firmness alone. It has been said, that if this Bill be passed the Catholic Association will disperse; and conciliation, the argument used in the year 1824, is now urged towards them. The Catholics then said, we are very much obliged to you for your support of our cause; but Ministers turned round and said to them, bear your grievances with patience, suffer them in silence; lest a spirit of conciliation subdue your emotions; for if you do not, we shall enact penal laws against you. (A laugh.) "Is it not very odd," exclaims the Hon. Gentleman, "that while you are suffering under those grievances, you will not consider them as matters of conciliation?" (A laugh.) The Catholics could not be pursuaded by this sort of logic, and naturally enough took the management of their affairs into their own hands, and proceeded to acts which were considered full of danger to the country; but the danger which is dreaded will arise from the Bill before the House, and it is but the natural effect of that measure. Bear in mind the increase of population in that country, the advancement of education, which, like the light of the sun produces an immediate illumination; remember the improvement in manufactures, even the rapid increase in the very article of cotton alone; bear in mind the wealth and pecuniary independence which flow from the improvements—all these are so many arguments in favour of emancipation. I repeat, wealth itself is an argument in favour of it; remember these, and be assured that Ireland will in a very few years arrive at a degree of strength, and assume an attitude of independence which must excite the attention and just alarm of the Ministers of England. But, say Honorable Gentlemen, the Catholics will bear all this harsh treatment—they will not feel discontent—they will not think of hostile measures. What! is it imagined that the Catholics are not men with the feelings of men? and that feeling strongly on unmerited ill-treatment they will act upon their feelings with the spirit of men? If they are deserted at home, what will they do? They will not, I believe, look to a foreign connection, but they will have recourse to conduct which, by its probable effect on your foreign connections, will bring alarm and danger on the empire. If continued disappointment is still to be the lot of the Catholic of Ireland, I have no hesitation in saying, that it will produce such a state of feeling in them, that 25,000 foreign troops will be able to march unresisted through the Island from one end to the other, notwithstanding the thirty thousand rent collectors and their two thousand five hundred priests at their head. (Hear, hear! and a laugh.) Should a war with France or Spain arise, then indeed his state of feeling will display its dangerous consequence in all their terrors. If, for instance, we should enter into hostilities with Spain, and a few disaffected persons in Ireland should get up a pamphlet demonstrative of the Catholic discontent, why Spain may invade the Island with little difficulty, and for our recognition of South America return the compliment to us by acknowledging the separation and the independence of Ireland. Why then is this state of danger allowed to exist? Why it the country kept in this critical condition? Why is it?—(Cheers from the Oppositions.)—because six or seven of his Majesty's Ministers will not do what they ought to do. But though the Catholics may be so temperate, that they will not appeal to physical force at any rate, you will drive them to discontent, to secret combinations and evasions of the law: and will it be said, that such conduct of theirs will not be injurious to the cause of Emancipation? How can you grant reliefs, or confer favours on a people acting in such a turbulent manner? But Gentlemen will say, the Catholics will not have recourse to such measures; they will remain quiet and contented under their injuries, and the Emancipation will be carried. Never. If you wait for such a state of circumstances before you carry Emancipation, you never will carry it; but I have no doubt that that great question may be carried, if Lord Wellesley and the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning), and certain other Gentlemen, should withdraw or threaten to withdraw from the Administration; and it may pass too in full accordance with the wishes of the people of England; for no adverse feeling to it exists in the people of England; I do most positively believe there is no such thing. (The Hon. Member sat down amid long and loud cheers fom all parts of the House.)

Mr. Brougham next rose, amid cries of "Question" and "Go on, go on," and moved that the House should there adjourn.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the gallery was instantly cleared. The House then divided upon Mr. Brougham's motion for adjournment of the debate, when there appeared—

For the motion 70—Against it 252—Motion negatived.

A second motion for adjournment being put, the numbers were

For it 76—Against it 231.

The minority declaring their resolution to persist in dividing the House finally adjourned the debate to Monday.

The other Standing Orders of the Day were then disposed of and the House broke up at half past one.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 1.

THE KING V. JOSIAH TAYLOR.

This was an application to the Court to take from the file a plea of *autrefois acquit*, to an indictment for keeping a common gaming-house, pleaded *puis darrien continuance*, on the ground that it was entitled generally of Michaelmas Term, though it was not pleaded till the 19th of November. The prosecutor also swore that the acquittal so pleaded was obtained by fraud and collusion, which was not denied on the part of the defendant. The case was argued on a former day.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE now gave judgment that the plea was irregularly pleaded, and must be taken off the file. There were cases, indeed, where the Court would, in its discretion, receive such a plea, or allow it to remain, though pleaded out of time; but they would not grant this indulgence in a case where it was sworn on the one side, and not denied on the other, that the matter to be introduced on the file was fraudulently procured, and could only tend to defeat the purposes of justice. The rule, therefore, for quashing the plea must be made absolute.

MONTAGUE V. ESPINASSE.

This was an action by a jeweller against Mr. Espinasse, the special pleader, to recover 49l., the balance of a bill for jewellery furnished to the extent of 90l. on the order of his wife. At the trial, before the Lord Chief Justice at Westminster, it appeared that no express authority ever was given by the husband to the wife to purchase the jewels. The articles supplied were furnished in about two months, and left with Mrs. Espinasse, at her house in Guildford-street. On these occasions Mr. Espinasse was from home, being engaged by his professional pursuits in chambers. The maid-servant of Mrs. Espinasse never saw her mistress wear any of the articles in the pre-

sence of her husband. Upon this evidence, Mr. Gurney submitted that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, as he had shown no authority, express or implied, from the defendant which could bind him. The Lord Chief Justice, however, then thought it was a question for the jury, under all the circumstances, whether Mr. Espinasse, by word or by conduct, authorized the purchase; but gave the learned counsel leave to move, in case the verdict should pass against him. Mr. James Espinasse, the nephew of the defendant, was then called on his behalf, and stated that Mrs. Espinasse brought a fortune to her husband somewhat under 4,000l.; that out of this sum 60l. a year was paid to her for her separate use; that Mr. Espinasse resided in a house very moderately furnished, taking a house in the country for a short time in the summer; that he kept no man-servant, and that his lady had trinkets suited to her condition in life. The Lord Chief Justice left the case to the jury, with strong observations in favour of the defendant, but they found for the plaintiff. In Easter Term Mr. Gurney obtained a rule to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered or a new trial had.

Against this rule Mr. PLATT now showed cause. The matters, he urged, which had been submitted to the jury, were proper for their consideration, and the Court could not say that they had decided wrong. Two questions had been left to them—whether the articles were suitable to the station and degree of the defendant, and whether there was ground to presume that he assented to the purchase; and on both these the jury had expressed their opinion, after every remark had been made calculated to direct their attention to all their bearings. As to the first question, it was stated that Mr. Espinage was a special pleader—one of a class who performed a great deal of labour for very little money; but still he was living in a certain style, and holding out an appearance to the world which fairly justified a tradesman in regarding him as enjoying a considerable income. In the case of "Horton v. Willey," reported by Skinner, a claim was made on a sergeant-at-law for jewellery and brocade furnished to his wife to the extent of nearly 100l.; and though it appeared that the lady had threatened to ruin her husband, and that there was a disagreement between them, the learned Judge directed the jury to find for the plaintiff, if they thought the articles suitable to the degree of the husband; and "the jury, being of gentlemen," found for the plaintiff. So, here, the jury, "being of gentlemen," also found a similar verdict. On the second question, great stress was laid at the trial upon the absence of proof that Mrs. Espinasse wore the jewels in the presence of her husband. Susely it was hard to cast the burden of such proof on the tradesman, who did know, and who could know, little or nothing of the matter, and who gave credit to the appearance and the station which a husband enabled his wife to sustain.

Mr. SCARLETT, in support of the rule, said, he thought the jury had very much overrated the profits and the rank of a special pleader, the relation of which to that of a sergeant the Judges were better able to estimate. By the general rule of law, a wife could not bind her husband; the cases in which she might reasonably be presumed to have his authority were exceptions to that rule; but if these exceptions were held to extend to articles like those under consideration, they would destroy the rule. It was a remarkable fact, that the maid of the lady had never seen her wear these jewels; surely then it could not be pretended that her husband gave her authority to buy them. All the circumstances tended to raise the presumption that the plaintiff dealt with the lady on her own credit, believing her to be possessed of an independent fortune; and the time might come when she would be able to pay him, but he had no claim in law or justice on her husband.

Mr. GURNEY, on the same side, was stopped by the Court.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY said, he was clearly of opinion that there was no evidence of authority to go to the jury, and that the plaintiff should have been nonsuited. The rule of law was this—if a man, except for sufficient cause, turned away his wife, he was liable to fulfil contracts made by her for necessaries; if he omitted to supply her with necessaries while residing with him, perhaps he would also be liable; but when the husband and wife were living together, he was liable only for articles which she might reasonably be supposed to purchase by his sanction, as wearing-apparel for herself, or provisions for the family. In this case there was no reason to suppose such authority, but every reason to believe that none was given. The lady's fortune was under 4,000l., which would yield an income of less than 200l. a-year; and was it to be believed that her husband authorized her to spend nearly half a year's income in two months, in jewels which she did not want? While he was working hard in chambers to support his family in respectability and comfort, was he to be made liable for jewels, while the appearance of his furniture informed the tradesman who called for orders in his absence, that they were wholly unsuited to his station? In shis case there was gross negligence on the part of the plaintiff, who surely ought to have called on Mr. Espinasse, and asked whether he sanctioned the purchases which his wife proposed to make. Had he made the inquiry, he might have received for answer "You are the sixth jeweller who has asked this question, and to whom I have answered that I will be liable for no such purchases." On these grounds, therefore, the rule for a nonsuit must be made absolute.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD and Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE concurred.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said—I entirely agree with all that has fallen from my learned brothers. If this decision should have the effect of teaching greater caution to tradesmen in giving credit, the result will be often beneficial to husbands, fathers, guardians, and friends; generally beneficial to infants; and constantly and invariably beneficial to tradesmen, who too often find that by rashly giving credit, they not only injure those whose extravagance they encourage, but bring ruin on themselves.—The rule for a nonseit was accordingly made absolute.

The Times, Feb. 2.

A private letter from Lisbon, alluding to the recent Ministerial changes in that country, observes, "although the new Ministers are not exactly those desired by the nation in general, yet, a pretty general joy may be observed, as any change must be for the better. A worse Administration than the old one could not have been formed, and the injury they have done the country, will ever be a stain on their character. Notwithstanding, the principal of them quit Office, rewarded with honours, pensions, and high confidential appointments, the Marquis Palmella being nominated Ambassador to France and the Count de Subserra (Pamplona) Ambassador to England, as it is said, with the title of Marquis of Angra. At this latter appointment every one appears amazed. How can this individual, it is asked, be received in England, the British Government not being ignorant of his character, of his intrigues, and of his opposition, while in power, to English interests—having used every means he possessed to increase French, and diminish British, influence in this country. The Queen is said to be highly offended at the selection of the new Ministers. Three of them were distinguished Constitutionalists, while the other three though not of that party, were yet decidedly opposed to her Majesty's intrigues and pretensions. She cannot hope, therefore, to regain her ascendancy. This will only serve to keep her party alive, and we may expect, I fear, fresh broils, and imprisonments, as usual for conspiracies. It is not unlikely, too, that you will soon hear of Ministerial resignations. The Foreign Department, it is understood, is to be given to the Count of Oriola, at present at Berlin; Silvestre Pinheiro discharging its duties *ad interim*. It is also very generally believed the Count Villa Real, Ambassador a the Court of London, will take the War Department, on his return, and the Count de Porto Santo the Marine, on his arrival from Madrid."

A conversation which we have had with an intelligent gentleman just arrived from Lisbon, has given us a more correct idea of the character and tendency of the late Ministerial Revolution in Portugal, than we could from from any accounts which had previously reached us. It will be remembered that, by the presence of a large force in the Peninsula, and the dexterity of Diplomatic Agents, France had gained a complete ascendancy in Portugal, and British influence was totally destroyed. Count DE SUBSERRA, better known as General PAMPLONA, who, in the time of the invasion, had joined the French, and subsequently resided, till the establishment of the Constitution, as an exile in Paris, was supported by the French interest, and by this means placed at the head of the Ministry, and, in fact, wielded the resources of Portugal. To put down this ascendancy, Sir W. A'COURT was sent from Spain, and on his arrival, he found the KING actuated by more liberal sentiments that he could have supposed him to entertain, and, contrary to his expectations also, that the strongest party in Portugal was that opposed to fanaticism, and favourable to liberal institutions. He apparently favoured this party, and he is said more than once to have conversed with the KING on the propriety of redeeming his pledge, by assembling the Cortes. Several decrees were, in fact, issued to this effect, although never carried into execution

In the public opinion, however, the British Minister had the credit of having used his influence with the KING, and he thus gained a popularity, which he had no reason to expect when he left Madrid.

Having thus secured a party, he began to attack French ascendancy in a more open manner, and the removal of General PAMPLONA was loudly called for by his political opponents. The British Minister is said also to have urged the necessity of the General's removal, and it is even added, that a threat was held out to the purport, that if the measure was not complied with, the Embassy would embark in the British ships, lying in the Tagus, and leave the country. That very strong remonstrances were made, there can be no doubt; yet the KING hesitated. He had formed an attachment for General PAMPLONA, who had been of essential service to him in the conspiracy of the QUEEN and her Son, and besides, he could not bear the idea of compulsion, however indirect. The presence of M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE probably induced him to keep to his first determination; but, as soon as the latter left Lisbon, he was unable to resist any longer, yet at the same time he resolved on a general, instead of a partial change of Ministers. All the men in place were suddenly dismissed, and J. MONTEIRO TORRES, who had been Minister of Marine in the time of the Constitution, was appointed to the Navy; Count BARBACENA was named to the War Department, which he held under the Constitution; SILVESTRE PINHEIRO to that of Foreign Affairs, which he filled in the time of the Constitution; M. BARRADAS, also a Constitutional Employé, was made Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; Judge LACERDA was chosen to the Home Department, whilst M. MELLO, a Member of the Council of Finances in the time of the Constitution, was made Financial Minister. To complete this singular change, or rather revolution, the Marquess de PALMELLA, who is known to be in the British interest, was appointed Ambassador to Paris, whilst General PAMPLONA, avowedly in the interests of France, received the same appointment for London.

Although, therefore, British influence may have been used to cause a change in the Ministry of Portugal, affairs have most assuredly taken a turn that was not altogether expected. The new men are chiefly known as having been employed under the Constitution, and more particularly as enemies of the QUEEN. It is, indeed, thought that their appointment was advised more strenuously by General PAMPLONA than any one else, and it is very confidently believed he will not quit Lisbon, and consequently not fill the place to which he has been appointed in London. At all events, the appointment of M. SILVESTRE PINHEIRO, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is considered a most judicious measure, although it was dubious whether he would serve, as up to nine o'clock of the evening of the 24th, he had not accepted the *portfeuille*, although all the other new Ministers were in their respective offices. The KING is personally attached to him, as he derived essential services from him in Brazil, where he also acted as a Minister, and, indeed, in that capacity returned with the KING. He, however is an unambitious and disinterested man, and fearful of the consequences of those intrigues with which Portugal is at the present moment perplexed. Having taken his oath to the Constitution he may possibly have some scruples to act under another system; yet he will, no doubt, be urged to go into office, as it would be difficult to find, in Lisbon, a more suitable character to conduct the four important negociations in which Portugal is now engaged, viz.:—The Recognition of the Independence of Brazil; the Settlement of the Succession to the Throne, in the absence of the Eldest Son; and the Charge of Treason pending against the second; the new Treaty with Great Britain; and the affair of the QUEEN. The latter is, indeed, more of a local question, although an extremely important and difficult one; and to this may be added the question, whether the murderers of the Marquess de LOULE are to be tried and punished? At all events, the Ministerial Revolution in Portugal is of a most singular character, and may be attended with very important results. The turn it took created astonishment among the inhabitants of Lisbon, at the same time that it gave the greatest umbrage to the Ministers of Russia, Austria, and Spain, and no doubt puzzled Sir WM. A'COURT.

The Morning Chronicle Feb. 10.

Another Lisbon Mail arrived yesterday, bringing advices to the 29th ult. inclusive, that is, five days later than those previously received. As we anticipated, M. SILVESTRE PINHEIRO had not accepted the appointment of Minister of Foreign Affairs, notwithstanding the urgent manner in which he had been solicited; he had, in fact, given in a formal refusal to serve, unless on certain conditions. The precise nature of these conditions had not transpired; but the fact of his having refused to enter into office had gained him a large share of popularity, although the reflecting part of the community sincerely regretted the loss of the services of a man of so independent a mind, and indeed felt some astonishment under the circumstances in which he himself is placed. M. PINHEIRO is poor, being in great measure dependent on his friends, yet he has had honesty enough not to sacrifice the principles with which he had entered on public life. No doubt he is aware of the great difficulties in which his country is involved by the loss of Brazil, the disaffection prevailing among all classes of the inhabitants, and the disorganized state of every department of Government. On these several subjects most probably he has remonstrated, and candidly told his master, that as long as foreign intrigues and domestic cabals continue to disturb the tranquillity of Portugal, or influence the councils of the Sovereign, all endeavours to raise the country from the degradation into which it is sunk, will be of no avail, and that unless certain principles are first established, and sanctioned as a basis of national policy, it would be impossible for any man, however transcendant his talents, or sincere his views, to render a public service.

In fact, Portugal at the present moment will be found to approach very much the melancholy situation in which it was placed by the memorable earthquake of 1755, when it required the energies of such a man as the Marquess de PONEBAL to bring it round. The Nobles and Clergy have gained a baneful ascendancy in the State; commerce and agriculture are at a stand, and after being dependent on a precarious intercourse with a distant territory, the inhabitants are thrown entirely on their own resources. Hence, nothing can be more deplorable than the internal state of Portugal. The silk trade alone is computed to have formerly employed upwards of 27,000 persons, and a proportionate number derived a subsistence from various other manufactures, chiefly destined for the consumption of Brazil. All these, as well as a host of discharged employés, are preying on society, whilst, through the late political events, its most useful member are driven as exiles to a foreign land. All these pressing evils require remedies of the strongest kind, and as Portugal is at present situated, it requires a man of strong nerves to undertake them.

Fully aware of all these local difficulties, and possibly appalled by the intricate negociations in which the Portuguese Cabinet is engaged abroad, negociations, in which old prejudices must be overcome, and in which it is necessary to act as umpire between father and son, Mr. SILVESTRE PINHEIRO has declined the honour of serving his Sovereign, unless a certain latitude is allowed him. It was not thought, however, that the negociations on this subject were closed when the packet came away; at all events, no new appointment had been made in his stead. The appointment of Sir CHARLES STUART to a special mission was known at Lisbon, and he was daily expected. Great importance is attached to his coming, and a letter, which we have seen, says, "that his presence will no doubt clear the horizon, and dispel the doubts and uncertainties which hang over the public mind." The approaching recognition of the independence of Brazil, is now publicly spoken of at Lisbon, and by many it is considered as the eventual colonization of Portugal, unless some man of genius steps forward, and calls forth the resources of which the country is possessed. A new Intendant-General of Police had been named, and it was reported that the choice had fallen on M. PEDRO ALVEZ DINIZ, a Judge, and formerly employed at Rio de Janeiro. He is considered as a man of independent mind, and was particularly ill treated (in fact, kicked) by the Infante DON MIGUEL, for refusing to give up to him the papers relating to the investigation instituted by orders of the KING for the discovery of the murderers of the Marquess de LOULE, in the palace of Salvaterra. This new appointment (a very important one in Portugal) was therefore considered as being in character with the rest, and it had not been publicly made known, in consequence of the expected death of the former Intendant-General, the Baron DE RENDUFE, a man of the counter-revolution, whose recovery had been for some time despaired of. Count SUBSERRA (General PAMPLONA) remained at Lisbon, and in the interval it had fallen to his turn to serve as Chamberlain at the palace; but this he had been prevented from doing by ill health. It is stated that his influence with the KING was greater than ever, and when well, he is almost always with him. What we yesterday expressed as our opinion, is confirmed. It was not thought he would proceed to London to act as Ambassador. The Marquess DE PALMELLA was, however, preparing to set off for Paris, although in no very great haste, as he seemed still to have a lingering hope that his services might be found useful at home.

The Morning Chronicle, Feb. 11.

An account of the origin, customs, manners, &c. of the Assassins of Syria.

Various conjectures have been made by the learned, on the particular clan or tribe in Persia and Syria, known among us by the name of Assassins; and chiefly with regard to the etymology of that appellation. Some have deduced it from the Hebrew, some from the Syriac, and from the Arabic, and some from the Greek; while others have endeavoured to find it in the Latin; and others, after many laborious researches, flatter themselves with having discovered the root of this famous word in the obsolete Teutonic language. But without pretending to support my opinion against those who may differ from me, I would believe that the word comes from Sikkin Assikin, an oriental term, signifying the poniard or knife, used by the assassins in their inhuman practices. They were also called Ismealites, as descendants from Ismael the son of Dyiasser; and likewise Bathenrins, i. e. illuminated, or inward. These people probably owed their origin to the Carmathians, a famous heretical sect among the Mussulmans, who first settled in Persia: whence in process of time, they sent a colony into Syria, where they became possessed of a considerable tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon, extending itself from the neighbourhood of Antioch to Damascus.

The first chief and legislator of this remarkable tribe appears to have been Hassan Sabah, a subtle impostor, who by his artifices made fanatical and implicit slaves of his subject. Their religion was compounded with that of the Magi, the jews, the Christians, and the Mahometans: but the capital article of their creed was to believe that the Holy Ghost resided in their chief, that his orders proceeded from God himself, and were real declarations of his divine pleasure. To this monarch, as he might well be styled, the orientals gave the name of Sheik; but he is better known in Europe by the name of the Old Man, or the Old Man of the Mountain. His dignity, instead of being hereditary, was confirmed by election; where merit, that is, a superior multiplicity and enormity of crimes, was the most effectual recommendation to a majority of suffrages.

This chief, from his exalted residence on the summit of Mount Lebanon, like a vindictive deity, with the thunderbolt in his hand, sent inevitable death to all quarters of the world; so that from one end of the earth to the other, Kalifs, Emperors, Sultans, Kings, Princes, Christians, Mahometans, and Jews, every nation and people execrated and dreaded his sanguinary power, from the strokes of which there was no security. At the least suggestion or whisper that he had threatened the death of any potentate, all immediately doubled their guards, and took every other precaution in their power. It is known that Philip Augustus, king of France, on a premature advice that the Scheik intended to have him assassinated, instituted a new body-guard of men distinguished for their activity and courage, called Sergens d'Armes, with brass clubs, bows and arrows: and he himself never appeared without a club, fortified either with iron or gold. Most sovereigns paid secretly a pension to the Scheik, however scandalous and derogatory it might be to the lustre of majesty, for the safety of their persons. The Knights Templars alone dared to defy his secret machinations and open force. Indeed they were a permanent dispersed body, not to be cut off by massacres or assassinations.

The barbarous prince, assisted by the fanaticism of his subject, no less barbarous than himself, furnished resources unknown to all other monarchs; even to the most absolute despotic tyrant. They would prostrate themselves at the foot of his throne, requesting to die by his hand or order, as a favour by which they were sure of passing into paradise. On them, if danger made any impression, it was an emulation to press forward; and if taken in any enterprise, they went to the place of execution with a magnanimity unknown to others. Henry, count of Champagne, who married Isabella, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, passing over part of the territory of the Assassins in his way to Syria, and talking highly of his power, their chief came to meet him, "Are your subjects, said the Old "man of the Mountain, as ready in their sub-"mission as mine?" And without staying for an answer, made a sign with his hand, when ten young men in white, who were standing on an adjacent tower, instantly threw themselves down. On another occasion, Sultan Malek-Schah summoning the Scheik to submit himself to his government, and threatening him with the power of his arms, should he hesitate to comply; the latter very composedly turning himself towards his guards, said to one of them, "Draw your dagger, and plunge it "into your breast;" and to another, "Throw "yourself headlong from yonder rock." His orders were no sooner uttered than they were joyfully obeyed: and all the answer he deigned to give the Sultan's envoy was, "Away to thy master, and "let him know I have "many thousand subjects of the same disposi-"tion." Men so ready to destroy themselves were equally alert and resolute in being the ministers of death to others. At the command of their soveregin, they made no difficulty of stabbing any prince, even on his throne; and being well versed in the different dialects, they conformed to the dress and even the external religion of the country, that they might with less difficulty strike the fatal blow required by their chief. With the Saracens they were Mahometans; with the Franks, Christians; in one place they joined with the Mameluks, in another with the ecclesiastics or religious; and under this disguise, seized the first opportunity of executing their sanguinary commission. Of this we meet with an instance in the history of Saladin, while he was besieging Manbedge, that celebrated Hieropolis of antiquity. Saladin, being one day, with a few attendants and they at some distance, reconnoitring the place for the better disposition of the attack, a man rushed on him with a dagger in his hand, and wounded him in the head; but the sultan, as he was endeavouring to repeat his stroke, wrested the dagger from him and after receiving several wounds, laid him dead at his feet. Before the sultan had well recovered himself, a second encountered him to finish the treachery of the former; but he met with the same fate: he was succeeded with equal fury by a third, who also fell by the hand of that magnanimous prince whom he was sent to assassinate. And it was observed, that these wretches dealt about their fruitless blows as they lay in the agonies of death. With such rapidity was this transacted, that it was over before Saladin's guards could come to his assistance. He retired to his tent, and in great perturbation throwing himself on his sopha, ordered his servants to take a strict view of his houshold, and to cashier all suspected persons; at the same time asking with great earnestness, "Of whom have I deserved such treacherous usage?" But it afterwards appeared, that these villains had been sent by the Old Man of the Mountain; of whom the vizir Kamschlegin had purchased the murder of Saladin, to free himself from so great a warrior, whom he could not meet in the field. To animate them in their frantic obedience, the Scheik, before their departure on such attempts, used to give them a small antepast of some of the delights, which, he assured them, would be their recompence in paradise. Delicious soporific drinks were given them, and while they lay asleep, they were carried into beautiful gardens, where every allurement invited their senses to the most exquisite gratifications. From these seats of voluptuousness, inflamed with liquor and enthusiastic views of perpetual enjoyments, they sallied forth to perform assassinations of the blackest dye.

This people once had, or at least they feigned to have, an intention of embracing the christian religion. They reigned a long time in Persia, and on Mount Lebanon. Holagow, a khan of the Mogul Tartars, in the year 655 of the Hegyra, or 1254 of the christian æra, entered their country, and dispossessed them of several places; but it was not till the year 1272 that they were totally conquered. This atchievement was owing to the conduct and intrepidity of the Egyptian forces sent against them by the sultan Bibars. It has, however, been thought that the Druses, who still reside among the eminences of Mount Lebanon, and whose religion and customs are so little known, are a remnant of those barbarians.

H. J.

York, Sept. 1, 1760.

The French Cook.*

Louis Eustache Ude, ci-devant cook to Louis XVI, has added to our stores of knowledge a most erudite and philosophical work on the science which he professes. This learned treatise commences with a Preface, in which the author modestly sets forth his qualifications for the office of instructing the world in so profound a mystery as cookery; and in which he also, by some judicious observations, prepares our minds to respect the characters of cooks, and to consider, with becoming seriousness, the important business of the kitchen. M. Louis Eustache Ude, it appears, has had thirty years' experience, with a patronage and encouragement which have enabled him to succeed in all his undertakings—how few great men can say so much!—not a sauce or a soup has miscarried. Diligence, studious application, and no small share of intellect, together with the strictest sobriety and punctuality, are the rare qualities which he declares necessary to the perfection of the culinary character; and our author does not hesitate to affirm, that the nobleman who has in his service "a thorough good cook, ought to be as proud

* The French Cook. By Louis Eustache Ude, ci-devant cook to Louis XVI. and the Earl of Sefton, and late Steward to the United Service Club. Ebers. London, 1822.

Jan. 1825.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, &c. OF THE ASSASSINS OF SYRIA.

VARIOUS conjectures have been made by the learned, on the particular clan or tribe in Persia and Syria, known among us by the name of Assassins; and chiefly with regard to the etymology of that appellation. Some have deduced it from the Hebrew, some from the Syriac, and from the Arabic, and some from the Greek; while others have endeavoured to find it in the Latin; and others, after many laborious researches, flatter themselves with having discovered the root of this famous word in the obsolete Teutonic language. But without pretending to support my opinion against those who may differ from me, I would believe that the word comes from Sikkin Assikin, an oriental term, signifying the poniard or knife, used by the assassins in their inhuman practices. They were also called Ismealites, as descendants from Ismael the son of Dylasser; and likewise Bathenrins, i. e. illuminated, or inward. These people probably owed their origin to the Carmathians, a famous heretical sect among the Mussulmans, who first settled in Persia: whence in process of time, they sent a colony into Syria, where they became possessed of a considerable tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon, extending itself from the neighbourhood of Antioch to Damascus.

The first chief and legislator of this remarkable tribe appears to have been Hassan Sabah, a subtle impostor, who by his artifices made fanatical and implicit slaves of his subject. Their religion was compounded with that of the Magi, the jews, the Christians, and the Mahometans: but the capital article of their creed was to believe that the Holy Ghost resided in their chief, that his orders proceeded from God himself, and were real declarations of his divine pleasure. To this monarch, as he might well be styled, the orientals gave the name of Sheik; but he is better known in Europe by the name of the Old Man, or the Old Man of the Mountain. His dignity, instead of being hereditary, was confirmed by election; where merit, that is, a superior multiplicity and enormity of crimes, was the most effectual recommendation to a majority of suffrages.

This chief, from his exalted residence on the summit of Mount Lebanon, like a vindictive deity, with the thunderbolt in his hand, sent inevitable death to all quarters of the world; so that from one end of the earth to the other, Kalifs, Emperors, Sultans, Kings, Princes, Christians, Mahometans, and Jews, every nation and people execrated and dreaded his sanguinary power, from the strokes of which there was no security. At the least suggestion or whisper that he had threatened the death of any potentate, all immediately doubled their guards, and took every other precaution in their power. It is known that Philip Augustus, king of France, on a premature advice that the Scheik intended to have him assassinated, instituted a new body-guard of men distinguished for their activity and courage, called Sergens d'Armes, with brass clubs, bows and arrows: and he himself never appeared without a club, fortified either with iron or gold. Most sovereigns paid secretly a pension to the Scheik, however scandalous and derogatory it might be to the lustre of majesty, for the safety of their persons. The Knights Templars alone dared to defy his secret machinations and open force. Indeed they were a permanent dispersed body, not to be cut off by massacres or assassinations.

The barbarous prince, assisted by the fanaticism of his subject, no less barbarous than himself, furnished resources unknown to all other monarchs; even to the most absolute despotic tyrant. They would prostrate themselves at the foot of his throne, requesting to die by his hand or order, as a favour by which they were sure of passing into paradise. On them, if danger made any impression, it was an emulation to press forward; and if taken in any enterprise, they went to the place of execution with a magnanimity unknown to others. Henry, count of Champagne, who married Isabella, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, passing over part of the territory of the Assassins in his way to Syria, and talking highly of his power, their chief came to meet him, "Are your subjects, said the Old "man of the Mountain, as ready in their sub-"mission as mine?" And without staying for an answer, made a sign with his hand, when ten young men in white, who were standing on an adjacent tower, instantly threw themselves down. On another occasion, Sultan Malek-Schah summoning the Scheik to submit himself to his government, and threatening him with the power of his arms, should he hesitate to comply; the latter very composedly turning himself towards his guards, said to one of them, "Draw your dagger, and plunge it "into your breast;" and to another, "Throw "yourself headlong from yonder rock." His orders were no sooner uttered than they were joyfully obeyed: and all the answer he deigned to give the Sultan's envoy was, "Away to thy master, and "let him know I have "many thousand subjects of the same disposi-"tion." Men so ready to destroy themselves were equally alert and resolute in being the ministers of death to others. At the command of their soveregin, they made no difficulty of stabbing any prince, even on his throne; and being well versed in the different dialects, they conformed to the dress and even the external religion of the country, that they might with less difficulty strike the fatal blow required by their chief. With the Saracens they were Mahometans; with the Franks, Christians; in one place they joined with the Mameluks, in another with the ecclesiastics or religious; and under this disguise, seized the first opportunity of executing their sanguinary commission. Of this we meet with an instance in the history of Saladin, while he was besieging Manbedge, that celebrated Hieropolis of antiquity. Saladin, being one day, with a few attendants and they at some distance, reconnoitring the place for the better disposition of the attack, a man rushed on him with a dagger in his hand, and wounded him in the head; but the sultan, as he was endeavouring to repeat his stroke, wrested the dagger from him and after receiving several wounds, laid him dead at his feet. Before the sultan had well recovered himself, a second encountered him to finish the treachery of the former; but he met with the same fate: he was succeeded with equal fury by a third, who also fell by the hand of that magnanimous prince whom he was sent to assassinate. And it was observed, that these wretches dealt about their fruitless blows as they lay in the agonies of death. With such rapidity was this transacted, that it was over before Saladin's guards could come to his assistance. He retired to his tent, and in great perturbation throwing himself on his sopha, ordered his servants to take a strict view of his houshold, and to cashier all suspected persons; at the same time asking with great earnestness, "Of whom have I deserved such treacherous usage?" But it afterwards appeared, that these villains had been sent by the Old Man of the Mountain; of whom the vizir Kamschlegin had purchased the murder of Saladin, to free himself from so great a warrior, whom he could not meet in the field. To animate them in their frantic obedience, the Scheik, before their departure on such attempts, used to give them a small antepast of some of the delights, which, he assured them, would be their recompence in paradise. Delicious soporific drinks were given them, and while they lay asleep, they were carried into beautiful gardens, where every allurement invited their senses to the most exquisite gratifications. From these seats of voluptuousness, inflamed with liquor and enthusiastic views of perpetual enjoyments, they sallied forth to perform assassinations of the blackest dye.

This people once had, or at least they feigned to have, an intention of embracing the christian religion. They reigned a long time in Persia, and on Mount Lebanon. Holagow, a khan of the Mogul Tartars, in the year 655 of the Hegyra, or 1254 of the christian æra, entered their country, and dispossessed them of several places; but it was not till the year 1272 that they were totally conquered. This atchievement was owing to the conduct and intrepidity of the Egyptian forces sent against them by the sultan Bibars. It has, however, been thought that the Druses, who still reside among the eminences of Mount Lebanon, and whose religion and customs are so little known, are a remnant of those barbarians.

H. J.

York, Sept. 1, 1760.

THE FRENCH COOK.*

LOUIS EUSTACHE UDE, ci-devant cook to Louis XVI, has added to our stores of knowledge a most erudite and philosophical work on the science which he professes. This learned treatise commences with a Preface, in which the author modestly sets forth his qualifications for the office of instructing the world in so profound a mystery as cookery; and in which he also, by some judicious observations, prepares our minds to respect the characters of cooks, and to consider, with becoming seriousness, the important business of the kitchen. M. Louis Eustache Ude, it appears, has had thirty years' experience, with a patronage and encouragement which have enabled him to succeed in all his undertakings—how few great men can say so much!—not a sauce or a soup has miscarried. Diligence, studious application, and no small share of intellect, together with the strictest sobriety and punctuality, are the rare qualities which he declares necessary to the perfection of the culinary character; and our author does not hesitate to affirm, that the nobleman who has in his service "a thorough good cook, ought to be as proud

* The French Cook. By Louis Eustache Ude, ci-devant cook to Louis XVI. and the Earl of Sefton, and late Steward to the United Service Club. Ebers. London, 1822. Jan. 1825.

of the acquisition as of possessing in his gallery a genuine production of Rubens, Raphael, or Titian." The Preface, which is a highly-seasoned composition, commences with this impressive passage :—

Upwards of thirty years' practice and assiduous study of *my profession*, have undoubtedly given me a thorough knowledge of it; and it must be conceded, that to conquer all the difficulties attached to it, is not a trifling task. The patronage and encouragement I received in this country, at the hands of one of the best masters man ever served, co-operating with my experience, enabled me to succeed in all my undertakings; and my gratitude can cease only with my existence.

Many *professional men* have written on this subject; but very few of them have possessed at once the theory and practice of the art. I must own, that my severity towards my apprentices, and my unremitting care in keeping the inferiors who attended me, in a state of constant assiduity in what concerned the cleanliness of the kitchen as well as of the larder, has been of the utmost advantage to myself as well as to them; I have the satisfactory reward of seeing all my pupils held in the highest estimation by persons of the greatest distinction.

I shall in this edition, as I did in the former, say, that Cookery is an art appreciated by only a very few individuals, and which requires, in addition to a most diligent and studious application, no small share of intellect, and the strictest sobriety and punctuality: without the latter, the very best Cook is unavoidably deficient in the delicacies of his profession: there are cooks, and cooks, as there are painters and painters: the difficulty lies in finding the perfect one; and I dare assert, that the nobleman who has in his service a thorough good one, ought to be as proud of the acquisition, as of possessing in his gallery a genuine production of the pencil of Rubens, Raphael, or Titian." (P. v. vi.)

Several noblemen and ladies of distinction having objected to the professor that his book contained too many French terms, he tells us that he has rewarded their goodness and liberality towards him by giving for their especial edification translations of such words as were translatable. This fact shows too clearly how lamentably the educations of our great people are neglected. The aristocracy, according to this excellent authority, cannot muster French enough for a cookery book!

As several noblemen and ladies of distinction have remarked to me, that my book contained too many French terms. I have endeavoured in this edition to meet their goodness and liberality towards me, by giving translations of such names as were translatable. But I must still observe, as I did in the preceding editions, that Cookery, like fortification, music, dancing, and many other arts, being of foreign origin, its nomenclature is, like theirs, in the language of the people who first cultivated it; and hence the impossibility of transferring by an equivalent, many terms into English, so as to convey any intelligable meaning. (P. vi.)

In the next page we find this proposition, which sparkles with the brilliancy of truth—"The futile search after novelty in cookery, is the running after the philosopher's stone. Every thing is equally good when done in perfection." The poet says—

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
"What oft was thought but ne'er so well express'd."

And thus it is with good dishes, which are viands "to advantage dress'd" after approved but ancient receipts.

We now come to the author's "Advice to Cooks," in which he takes occasion to insist on the intellectual qualities which members of the profession ought to possess, and also expatiates at some length on the morals of cookery.

"The theory of the kitchen appears trifling," says he, "but its practice is extensive: many persons talk of it, and yet know nothing of it beyond mutton-chops and beef-steaks, or bubble and squeak."—The Goths! "Many writers have exercised their pen upon the subject, and yet know little about it: for instance, the Almanach des Gourmands, la Gastronomie, a poem on the subject of cookery, without treating of it; both excellent works to *read after dinner*, but giving no previous advice how to make it properly."—There is a critical nicety in this distinction which does honour to the acumen of the learned writer. In another place he observe thus on the culinary character:—"I trust that I shall not be accused of vanity, for seeking to enforce good precepts, as well as for giving good examples. Cookery is an art which requires a great deal of time, intelligence, and activity, to be acquired in its perfection. *Every man is not born with the qualifications necessary to constitute a good cook.*" This is a profound remark—ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius. Every English lord is born legislator, but every man is not born a cook; any body can make laws or administer them, but some portion of the *mens divinor* is necessary to making dishes, and administering sauces to our plates. The conduct of a nation may be entrusted to the meanest capacities, but it behoves us to be assured that we entrust the conduct of the kitchen to a man of approved ability and tried experience. Any son of earth "of dedimus possess'd may whip, fine and send his neighbour to jail, as he sits over his bottle, but we want men of sober habits and better stuff—

——quibus arte benigna
Et meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan,

to compound soups and sauces, and send up good dinners. These are things which are not to be left to chance—the king may make magistrates at random, but we must look to the qualification of the cook; and, as Mr. Ude instructs us, inform ourselves concerning his ability, temperance, patience, application, industry, and other virtues necessary to the culinary character. It matters little whether a fellow is sent to gaol by a wise discreet man, or an intemperate hasty blockhead, but an irascible cook in a moment of anger may dash too many grains of pepper in your soup, and in the confusion of his intellects spoil a good dish! The Statute Book may be put into the hands of any numskull in the commission of the peace, and he will, with the aid of that great national receipt book of pains and penalties, broil and devil his neighbourhood, and put it in hot water, by a natural instinct as it were, and just as confidently as if he had been educated to know right from wrong; but a man cannot take up the cookery book in this manner, and make fricasees and ragouts from the directions of its pages, without long experience and mature judgment. From the following passage it will also be perceived, that there are many virtues expected in a good cook which no one thinks of looking for in men in what are called the stations of higher trust:

If you possess a thorough knowledge of your profession, or have the entire confidence of your employer, do not be so inconsiderately proud of it, as to treat any one with disdain, a practice too common among persons in place. Do not take any other advantage of your superiority, than to be serviceable to the utmost of your power; although you ought not to be regarded merely as a servant, yet forget not that you have still a duty to fulfil; you are obliged to serve at the precise hour, to anticipate all that can give pleasure to your employer; to have every thing ready which he has ordered, and what he frequently will forget to order; and to watch strictly over those in your department.

If you confide any thing to persons under your controul, be careful always to have it done under your own eye; that you may be able to answer for the fault, if there is any. (P. xviii. xix.)

What follows shortly after is still better and more honourable to the culinary character—bad company it appears is altogether proscribed to the good cook, as prejudicial to his reputation, and fatal to his advancement in his profession.

If you follow my precepts you will never have any ill luck: never be afraid of doing too much for your employer; the idle very seldom succeed: *take great care of the company you keep; a bad companionship is of the worst consequences to a man cook*; it makes him take the habit of going out frequently, and returning home again too late to attend to his business: these bad principles will be always highly prejudicial to a Cook, and will prevent him from attaining the perfection required. (P. xxiii, xxiv.)

Such is the beau ideal of a good cook,—and so rare is the combination of excellencies essential to the character of this phœnix! Statesmen, politicians, painters and poets, kings, lords, and commons, might be formed out of that refuse of mankind which is not convertible into an accomplished cuisinier. M. Louis Eustache Ude indeed eloquently observes that—

Music, dancing, fencing, painting, and mechanics in general, possess professors under twenty years of age, whereas in the first line of cooking, pre-eminence never occurs under *thirty*. We see daily at concerts, and academies, young men and women who display the greatest abilities; but in our line, nothing *but the most consummate* experience can elevate a man to the rank of Chief Professor. I must acknowledge, that there are very few good Cooks, though there are many who call themselves so. This disproportion of talent among them is the cause of the little respect in which they are held; if they were *all* provided with the necessary qualities, they would certainly be considered as artists. (P. xvii.)

The professor Louis Eustache Ude complains, apparently with some show of reason, that the noble science of cookery labours under many disadvantages in this land of roast beef and plum pudding. "Cooks in this country," he states, "have not the opportunity of instructing their pupils that they have in France, except at the Royal Palace, where every thing is, and must be done in perfection, as *neither hands nor expense are objects of consideration*."

Here we cannot but take occasion to rejoice that amidst this general neglect of cookery, there is one illustrious patron of cook, and that the noble culinary art has found a temple in the Royal Palace. We may indeed exclaim, taking a slight liberty with the text of the poet—

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Cæsare tantùm.
Solus enim tristes hâc tempestate *Culinas*
Respexit——

We hope, however, that the passage we have quoted from M. Ude will escape the eye of Mr. Joseph Hume, who would be very likely to take the alarm at the statement that

"neither hands nor expense are object of consideration" in the Royal Kitchen.

But to return to the subject from which we have digressed. The professor complains of a national prejudice against French cookery, and shows very philosophically how a fatal taste for plain roast and boiled, acquired at school, obstructs the professional acquirements of a young and aspiring English cook. The John Bull cuisinier, it is alleged, prepares his made dishes, as a druggist compounds his medicines, without the least disposition to taste them when, as the author profoundly observes, the man who does not like cookery himself can never be a good cook.—

The difficulties to be conquered are a national prejudice which exists against French Cookery; and the circumstance of a young man coming to this employment from school, *with his taste settled*, and remaining a long time in a kitchen, before he will attempt to taste any thing that he has not been accustomed to; *if he does not like Cookery himself, he never can be a good Cook*. Cookery cannot be done like pharmacy, the pharmatist is obliged to weigh every ingredient that he employs, as he does not like to taste it; the Cook, on the contrary, must taste often, as the reduction increases the flavour. It would be blind work indeed without tasting; the very best soups or *entrées* in which you have omitted to put salt, are entirely without flavour: *seasoning is in Cookery what chords are in music*; the best instrument, in the hand of the best professor, without its being in tune, is insipid. I shall recommend particularly to a Cook, to bestow great attention on the sauces; they are the soul of Cookery (all other parts are indispensable, but this is considered the chief part of it. A great difficulty in cooking is the name of the dishes; Cooks seldom agree upon this point: some names owe their origin either to the Cook who invented them, or to the first epicure who gives them a reputation. Cookery possesses few innovators; I have myself invented several dishes but been rather shy in giving them my name, for fear of being accused of too much vanity. (M. Ude appears here to have lost sight of his brilliant proposition that, "the futile search after novelty in Cookery, is the running after the philosopher's stone.") I confess there are some ridiculous names; for instance, *soup au clair de lune, soup à la jambe de bois, la poularde en bas de soie, les pets de nonne*, &c. &c. and many other names still more ridiculous, which I omit to mention in my Treatise. (P. xxi. xxii.)

Having said thus much of the culinary character, our author now proceeds to consider the morals of cookery. Cookery, says he, is the soul of every pleasure—how many marriages, he asks, have been the consequences of a dinner—how much good fortune the result of a good supper. But the professor must speak for himself, and it will be perceived that he indulges here in a decidedly species of composition, and grows somewhat too warm and peppery with his theme.

Why should we not be proud of our knowledge in Cookery? It is the soul of every pleasure, at all times, and to all ages. How many marriages have been the consequence of a meeting at dinner? *How much good fortune has been the result of a good supper?* At what moment of our existence are we happier than at table? There hatred and animosity are lulled to sleep, and pleasure alone reigns. It is at table that an amiable lady or gentleman shines in sallies of wit, where they display the ease and graceful manners with which they perform the honours of the table. Here the Cook, by his skill and attention, anticipates their wishes, in the happiest selection of the best dishes and decorations; here their wants are satisfied, *their minds and bodies invigorated, and themselves qualified for the high delights of love, music, poetry, dancing, and other pleasures*; and is he whose talents have produced these happy effects, to rank no higher in the scale of man than a common servant? Yes, if you adopt and attend to the rules that I have laid down, the self-love of mankind will consent at last, that Cookery shall rank in the class of the sciences, and its professors deserve the name of artists. (P. xxiii.)

Besides, the John Bull cooks, who will not taste the work of their own hands (a point of prudence), there are, according to our author, in this country, two formidable enemies to the culinary art—the ladies and the faculty. But good cookery, M. Ude eloquently argues, so far from operating injuriously to health, as the doctors pretend, has a direct tendency to preserve it, as "it protects the appetite from *the disadvantageous monotony of plain food.*" Having thus disposed of the cavils of the faculty, the professor goes on to consider the cause of the far more formidable hostility of the ladies, which he traces to their "not being introduced to their parents' table *till their palates have been completely benumbed by the strict diet observed in the nursery and boarding schools.* This defect in the education of our young ladies, which the author has exposed with an accuracy of reasoning and a felicity of expression that charm us, renders them insensible to the pleasures of his divine art; but nevertheless of so forgiving a turn is M. Louis Eustache Ude, that in the very next page but one he forgets the neglect of the fair, and takes some pains to improve them, not in cookery, but in their carriage, which he seems to find somewhat amiss, seeing that he exhorts the ladies not to walk "*with the grave and deliberate movements of a magistrate,*" a sort of gait that will never give them an appetite for their dinners, which we all know is the great end and object of walks.

We have given so considerable a space to these learned and philosophical theoretical discussions, that we have no room left for the practical part of M. Ude's work, the study of which we strongly recommend not only to preliminary people and bon vivans, but more especially to that large class of vacant guests at dinner tables who, lacking discourse of reason, can talk of nothing but eating: a page or two learned by heart from a cookery book will make these barren folks shine, and give them at least an air of talking of what they understand. It must, however, be confessed, that M. Louis Eustache Ude has his vices, but they are the vices of a soaring spirit, and bear the stamp of genius. Like all other great men he pursues his object with a sublime indifference to the means, and wades through blood and slaughter to a dish with a non-chalance truly heroic. Let us observe, for example, how the savour of a matelotte of eels sanctifies the crime of burning eels alive.—It is thus with conquerors and cooks, that the splendour of the achievement steels the heart against the pleadings of humanity.

EELS.

No. I.—*Matelotte of Eels.*

Take one or two live eels. *Throw them into the fire. As they are twisting about on all sides, lay hold of them with a towel in your hand, and skin them from head to tail. This method is the best*, as it is the means of drawing out all the oil, which is unpalatable. Cut the eels in pieces without ripping the belly; then run your Knife into the hollow part, and turn it round to take out the entrails. Wash them well, that no blood may remain. *Mark* the pieces of eel in the same manner as you do the carp. The eel is longer in doing, but the process is the same. (P. 244.)

To the infinite astonishment of M. Louis Eustache Ude he finds that this receipt has subjected him to a charge of cruelty, which he repels by a train of reasoning which is invariably adopted by great men on such occasions:—

Several gentlemen have accused me of cruelty for recommending in my work that eels should be burnt alive. As my knowledge in cookery is entirely devoted to the gratification of their taste, and the preservation of their health, I consider it my duty to attend to what is essential to both. The blue skin and the oil which remain when they are skinned, are highly indigestible. If any gentleman or lady should make the trial of both they will find that the burnt ones are much healthier; *but it is, after all, left to their choice whether to burn or skin.* (P. 244.)

Thus we see that the professor burns eels for the good of mankind—just on the same principle that heroes desolate countries with fire and sword—and, after all, with much more indulgence for the prejudices of narrow minds than is common with superior geniuses, he leaves any lady or gentleman at liberty to try the experiment, and then to burn or skin as may seem best to them. Would a priest of the Spanish Inquisition, in "the good old times," have shown so tolerant a spirit? Let us imagine one of those holy fathers refuting the calumnies of philosophers in the same vein:—

"Several philosophers have accused me of cruelty, for recommending in my work that heretics should be burnt alive. As my knowledge in divinity is entirely devoted to the promotion of true religion and the preservation of souls, I consider it my duty to attend to what is essential to both. The groans and heretical cries which they utter when they are stoned are highly indecorous. If any orthodox lady or gentleman should make the trial of both, they will find that the burnt ones are much holier; but it is, after all, left to their choice to burn or stone."

EXAMINATION OF THE SCHOOL OF SOUTHSIDE.

BY MR. W. W.

Minister. Now, Mr. Strap, I well approve the mode
In which your pupils have been taught the first
Fair rudiments of science. 'Tis a task
Of weighty import, thus to train the minds
Of all the youth o' the parish, Mr. Strap:
Of weighty import, sir, not unfulfill'd.
Still, there is one small item yet omitted,
Which I, as ghostly pastor, long to prove.
What progress have they made in sacred lore?
Know they aught of the leading principles
Of our religion?---Not one word of that
Hath been this day put to them, Mr. Strap!

Strap. Sire, I'm a diffident and modest man.
And wish not to encroach on the department
Of such respected neighbour—well aware
How much adapted to the grateful task
Is his capacious mind. That part belongs
Unto yourself--not me. Besides, I lay
It down as maxim not to be controll'd,
As plain as that the A, B, C, must come
Before that great and fundamental rule
Call'd "The Cat's Lesson," or the glorious square
Of file and column—that eternal base
On which so many fabrics have been reard,
Reaching to heaven, struggling with the stars
And planets in their courses—nay, have dared,

As with a line and plummet, to mete out
Seas, orbs, and the most wondrous works of God—
Multiplication table!—that I mean.
Simple it is---nay, almost laughable---
Two twos make four! two fours make eight, and so forth;
But what a force springs there! O science! science!
How small is thy beginning! But how vast
Are thy attainments!---Pray now, note but this:
Two ones make two---two threes make half a dozen.
Ye gods, how beautifully simple 'tis!
Think of it, sire---and of the heights sublime
A Newton gained. Yet he began with this---
Two ones make two!---Then of a Napier think,
A David Brewster!
Minister. Prithee, Mr Stra,
Where art thou going? Whereto tends this speech?
I ask of thee to hear a specimen
Of the religion taught within thy school;
And lo! thou fliest off at a tangent, like
A schoolboy's rocket---whizz away to heaven---
Crack! pluff!---then down to earth thou comest again
In trivial flitters. Prithee, Mr Strap,
Where is this speech to end?
Strap. Were it began,
If so you please, most reverend worthy sir.
I say, I lay it down as maxim clear,
Nor subject to perversion, that, as in
The science of numbers, man must first begin
With trivial things, and move up by degrees,
And only reach to the sublimest last;
So is it with religion---'Tis the highest,
The most sublime of all celestial things
Which God hath yet reveal'd to mortal men;
Therefore, it ought to be the last instill'd
Into his mind, when that hath reach'd the goal
Of its capacity.
Minister. Ah, Mr. Strap!
Wrong, wrong—Sir, thou art grievously wrong.
Hast thou ne'er heard me preach? or has thy mind
Been hunting tropes and figures at the time?
Religion ought to be administer'd
To youthful minds as an emollient;
A seasoning to every mess with which
Their spirits are dilated, that it may
Grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength.
In a young scion grafted, then its roots
Spread in the earth, its tendrils in the heavens;
But in an old and crabbed stock it dies,
And withers ere it bloom. Strap, thou hast laid
A false foundation on a dangerous base,
And all in poor excuse; because, forsooth,
Thou teachest no religion in thy school.
Go send thy pupils to me, one by one,
That there be no collusion. I have long
Suspected thee a sceptic, Mr. Strap;
If I can prove it on thee, I shall rend
The Southside school from out thy dangerous grasp.

Enter a Scholar.

Come hither, little fellow. Thou'rt acute
In all the branching elements of lore.
Now, dost thou know who made thee?
Boy. Yes,
Minister. Who was it then?
Boy. My parents.
Minister. O heavens! I knew it. These brave boys are lost
Lost! lost! for lack of learning the great truths
Of primitive religion!—My brave boy,
Thou err'st exceedingly. Dost thou not know
'Twas God who made thee, and all things beside?
Boy. That I deny most promptly. True, he made
Adam and Eve, and the first parent pairs
Of every living thing. But since that time
He's left all creatures to make one another,
As best they may. Heaven mend thy wits, good sir,
Think'st thou that God makes all the little brats,
Bastards, and blackamoors; foals, calves, and kids:
The lion's growling whelps; the fox's litter;
The infant whales; the little grovelling moles;
And all the unlick'd cubs throughout the world?
I hold such thoughts as blasphemy.
Minister. Alack the day!---alack the day!---Strap, Strap!
Thou art a heathen---a rank renegado
From gospel light!---Still as the old cock crows,
So learns the young!---I have him on the hip!
He leaves the Southside school!---Thou chattering rogue,
So like thy master, hast thou ever read
A plain old-fashion'd book yclept the Bible?
Boy. Yes; often.
Minister. So? And how dost thus esteem it?
Boy. A good old book---a very worthy book.
Minister. Ay! say'st thou so? which may your wisdom deem
The best book in the world?
Boy. Blackwood's Magazine.
Minister. O hideous, hideous! Most deplorable!
This is the very summit of misrule,
And horrid miscreance. Incongruous elf,
Wherefore this answer? Who taught thee to give
That mass of vile scurrility the preference
To works of sacred worth? Base sciolist,
Your reasons?---Come, most sage philosopher?
Boy. Because I deem that little lightsome work
The greatest bulwark in our native land,
Around its holy faith, its sacred rights,
Its principles of loyalty and truth,
And all that cherishes content and peace
Among a bold, a free, and happy people.
Minister. Ay, ay, brave sir---'Tis very well with thee!
Thou'rt in the high way to preferment, master.
Thou'st seen a certain stage of great regard,
Right opposite our good friend David's corner?
Thither thy steps are tending. Fare thee well.
God speed thee to thy venerable goal.
Shake hands, and part we friends. Whom dost thou deem
The worthiest man of the parish?
Boy. O! Mr. Tickler, beyond all compare!
The sage, the gay, the proud, the loyal Tickler!
Minister. Ay, ay! All of a piece! All of a piece!
Like Mr. Pringle's butler of the Yair.
Beshrew me, but I smell a vicinal rat!
What is thy name, brave boy?
Boy. My name, sir, forms no portion of my creed;
On that alone am I examined here.
Minister. Thou art a dapper fellow---somewhat tall
Too for thy years. Wast thou brought up at home,
Or in a certain cottage at the end
Of a large town, call'd Duddingston? Eh? What?
Have I discovered thee?
Boy. Bid thee, good sir;
Most reverend sir, good day; and thank you, sir.
Min. (solus.) Ah me! What will this wicked world become!
I've heard a foolish burden of a song
That runs to the following purport:---
"An' eh what a parish! an' O what a parish!
And eh sic a parish as Little Dunkeld!
They stick it the minister, hang'd the precentor,
Dang down the kirk steeple, an' drank the bell;"
I cannot get that foolish rhyme cancelled
From out my heart, for O what a parish
Is Little Southside;

Enter a Young Lady.

Come hither, pretty maiden, full sore I dread
To ask at so much innocence and beauty,
Of that which most concerns her welfare here,
And happiness hereafter, knowing well
The base pestiferous stuff early instill'd
Into thy plastic mind.
Girl. You may or may not, sir,
As fits your inclination. 'Tis the same.
But I can answer all the pretty questions
Of sound morality, and truth, and love.
Minister. Eh? Love? What love? I shall go mad!
Girl. I hope not now, sir? Not on my account?
First try me ere you turn outrageous,
I'll warrant you shall note me for a tickler.
Minister. A what! a what! there are some words and terms
That make me nervish! But let us proceed.
Which do you deem the best book of the world?
Girl. The Bible, sir. The holy blessed Bible.
What book on earth can e'er compare with that?
Minister. Bless thee, thou lovely one! for thou hast caught
A spark divine amid a hive of sin.
Dost thou believe in all the truth supreme
Within that blessed book?
Girl. O yes, I bow
To them with reverence, and never let
My heart doubt one of them. And I believe
In that compendium made by holy men,
My little Catechism. Next unto
The Holy Scriptures, I approve of that.
Pray am I right, good sir?
Minister. Right? Yes. Thou art a gem of the first water
In God's own sanctuary. Whom dost thou deem
The worthiest and best man of the parish?
Girl. Whom should I deem the best, but him commission'd
By one who cannot err, to teach his word,
And keep a watch for my immortal soul?
Minister. Heaven bless thee, pretty maid, and o'er thee watch
For everlasting good! Forgive these tears,
The tears of an old man. Here is a purse
To buy thee a new Bible. Let it be
A gilded one, gilded with gold all over,
And I'll put down thy name above the donor's.
Pry'thee, what is thy name?
Girl. I've said it, sir.
Minister. Not that I did remark.
Girl. Maids do not always choose to tell their names.
Minister. Where wast thou bred? sure thou may'st tell me that.
Girl. I've heard it said that I was bred with care
And caution, at a place call'd Duddingston.
Minister. God grant me grace! Art thou a Tickler too?
Now I remind thou said'st thou wert a Tickler.
Girl. Ay, so are all the scholars of Southside,
But half of them will not tell thee their names.
Good morrow, reverend sir, and pray accept,
A little maiden's thanks.

Minister (solus.)

"An' eh what a parish! an' O what a parish!
"An' eh sic a parish as little Dunkeld!"
Strap shall not flit. That is decisive now,
And all for sake of that sweet maiden's wit;
That very lovely and ingenious thing.
Strap *shall not* flit; for if he train the maids
In any path whatever, right or wrong,
They most assuredly shall train the men
Right onward after them. Strap shall not flit.

(Calling in at the window as passing.)

Good morrow, Mr. Strap. Farewell, good sir,
To thee and thy *Ticklers*. Take good care
Of them and their religious principles.
Take care of their religion, Mr. Strap.

ALTRIVE, *December* 1*st*, 1824. [*Exit.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH 1825.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Lt. and Adjt. Fawcett, 1st Extra Batt.

Surgeon J. G. Moyle.

Lt. Col. G. Midford, 11th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.---Lieut. Thomas Stalker, 1st B. [redacted] Regt.

Capt J. W. Watson, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---June 30th, The H. C. Ship Farquharson, Captain J. W. Cruickshank, from London 22nd February, and St. Helena 12th May.---July 3d, Ship Cornwall, (Free Trader,) R. Morison, Commander, returned from Sea.—Do. The Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Sultaney, Sharp, Nacqudah, returned from Sea.

Passengers per Farquharson.—Lieut. Col. Geo. Midford, J. G. Moyle, Esq. Capt. Ross, Mr. C. W. Woodson.

DEPARTURES.—June 28th, Ship Ogle Castle, (Free Trader,) James Weynton, Commander, to London.—Ditto Imaum's Ship Fulk, S. B. Calfaun, Commander, to Achin and Penang.—29th, Ship Cornwall, (Free Trader,) R. Morison, Commander, to Liverpool.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Abberton, for London.
Royal George, for Ditto.
Amity, for Ditto.
Kellie Castle, for China.
Windsor, for Ditto.
H. C. Vansittart, for Do.
Inglis, for Do.
Lowjee, for Ditto.
Castlereagh, for Ditto.
Farquharson, for Ditto.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
Caderbux, for Bengal.

American.—Ann, for Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 8. Ship Asia, (off Calcutta.) Thomas F. Stead, from London 23d Sept. Cork 29th Oct. Sydney 27th Mar. and Melville Island [illegible] May.—Do. Schooner Daule, (off Calcutta,) G. Blaxland, from China 19th April and Singapore 17th May.—June 9. H. C. Ships Scaleby Castle, David R. Newall, from England 22d of February, and Royal George, L. Timins, from ditto 18th of ditto.—Do. Brig Bombay Merchant, E. B. Hughes, from China 12th April, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 17th May.—June 11. American Ship Pagoda, M. Brewster, from Boston 25th February.

Passengers per Asia from London,---Mrs. Mingay; Mr. Goodser, Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Mr. Thomas, Merchant; and Mr Reid, Mariner.

Per Daule, from China.---R. D. Cullen, Esq.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Royal George.---Captain Duncan McLeod, Commanding Detachment of Company's Troops; Mrs. Henrietta McLeod; Miss Jane Alicia McLeod; Miss Margaret Vibart; Miss Marianna Sarah Abbott; Miss Jessy Mackenzie; Captain J. Malton, Madras Establishment; Messrs. George Timins, A. Mackenzie, F. Seaton, H. W. Leanock, J. C. McLeod, and Hugh H. Hill, Cadets; 243 Recruits, 5 Women and 2 Children.

Per H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle.---Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. White, Son, and Daughter; Mrs. Bolton and Son; Mrs. Nunn and Daughter; Mrs. O. Gorman; Mrs. Barstow; Mr. Benjamin Bell, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment; Mr. F. Halliday, Writer; Messrs. H. Cockburn, J. Wood and J. D. King, Cadets; Mr. W. Walker; 1 Major, 1 Brevet Major, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 21 Serjeants, 22 Corporals, 7 Drummers, 267 Privates, 40 Women, and 49 Children.

Per American Ship Pagoda.---Messrs. Thomas, Tomlin and S. H. Perkins, Merchants.

DEPARTURES.---June 5. Portuguese Ship Novo Phœnix, L. D. Encarnaçao, for Macao.

Do. June 8. Ship Jehangeer, H. Lear, for Penang and Singapore.

June 9. Brig Sarah, J. A. Clark, for Penang.

June 12. Ship Glorizo, J. Paterson, for Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 16th, H. M. Ship Boadicea, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, from England 18th Feb.---17th, Ship Kusrovie, Capt. Edwin, from Bombay 4th June.---Do. Brig Holly Lutchemy, Capt. W. Rogers, from Vizagapatam 9th April, and Coringa 6th June.---Do. 19th, Ship La Harponnear, Capt. C. Lamy, from Bourbon and Madeira 30th April, and Pondicherry 18th June.---Do. 20th, Ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes, from London 22d February, and Madeira 14th March.---Do. H. C. Ship Harefordshire, Captain W. Hope, from London 12th March.

DEPARTURES.---June 14th, French Ship La Jeune Laure, Capt. Langlois, for Mauritius.---Do. American Brig Caspian, Capt. S. Cook, for Calcutta.---Do. 19th, Ship Samdany, Capt. J. G. Reid, for Rangoon.---Do. Ship Zenobia, Captain D. Wilson, for Rangoon.---Do. Ship Kusrovie, Captain Edwin, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---At Nagpore, on Wednesday the 22d June, the Lady of Lieutenant Stack, 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, of a Son.---On the 1st instant, at Bycullah, the Lady of David Malcolm Esq. of a Daughter.---On Saturday the 2d Inst. at Govt. House the, lady of Capt. Burrowes H. M. 20th Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Ahmedabad, on the 15th of June last, of that fatal disease the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Edward Watkins, a Serjeant on the H. C. Pension Establishment, aged 58 years, whose loss will be deeply felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and more so by his disconsolate family.---At Hurnee, on the 20th June, William Ferrie, Son of the Reverend John Stevenson, aged 11 months and 26 days.---At Mazagon, on the morning of the 20th June, Mr. Wm. Evans, Conductor in the Ordnance Department, aged 39 years, leaving a disconsolate Widow and a large circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Calcutta, on the 10th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Thos. Benson, to Miss Mary Mathews.---At Calcutta, on the 10th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Wm. Hall, to Miss Augusta Emily Calcraft.

BIRTHS.---At Purneah, on the 1st June, the Lady of W. Wollen, Esq. of the Ben. C. S. of a Son.---At Dacca, on the 7th June, the Lady of John Drew, Esq. C. S. of a Son.---At Chandernagore, on the 7th June, the Lady of Monsieur Parizet, of a Son.---At Calcutta, on the 8th of June, at the House of Edward Bird, Esq. the Lady of E. Coleridge Mathias, Esq. of H. M. 44th Regt. of a still-born Son.

DEATHS.---At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th June, James Edwin, the infant Son of Mr. Peter Pereira, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.---At Bauleah Residency, on the 4th June, Anne Maria, Daughter of R. B. Berney, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 14 months.---At Calcutta, on the 7th June, Mrs. Frances Webster, the Lady of Captain James Webster, aged 34 years.---At Dacca, on the 7th June, George John the infant Son of John Mackay, Esq. aged 9 months and 24 days.---At Chowringhee, on the 11th June, Edward the infant Son of Major Bryant, Judge Advocate General, aged one month.---At Sulkea, on the 11th June, Henry Blundell, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's C. S. aged 30 years and 6 months.---At Calcutta, this morning, the 13th June, Henry Webster, Esq. of the firm of Collier and Webster, Attornies at Law, aged 32 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.---At Madras on the 11th June, the Lady of J. Bainbridge, Eq. of a Son.

DEATHS.---On Thursday, the 14th June, Doctor Lewis De Rozario, aged 56 years of the Spasmodic Cholera.